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DEFENSE MINISTRY BOOK CITED ON EAST-WEST BALANCE

LD132112 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] The Soviet Defense Ministry has published a book entitled: Who Threatens Peace? It analyzes the strategic situation in the world, the East-West balance of strength and various approaches to the problem of curbing the arms race. The book has been published in connection with the big effort to misinform the public that has been mounted by the American political and military establishment. Typical of this effort was the widely published Pentagon pamphlet, the Soviet Military Threat, which had the clear purpose of frightening the public, above all in the Western countries, by exaggerating the Soviet military potential and in this way conditioning it to accept a further build-up of American and NATO military strength. Here now is a brief review of the Soviet Defense Ministry's book.

The book abounds in facts, figures and diagrams which show that throughout the postwar period it has been the United States that has been the initiator of the arms race, above all the race in nuclear arms. America was not only the first to develop the atom bomb, but made use of it against the civilian population of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, although this was not dictated by military necessity. In the fifties, the United States started the strategic arms race by building an armada of strategic bombers. At the beginning of the sixties, the United States was the first to deploy land-based Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles in large numbers. At the same time it launched its program to build 41 submarines armed with ballistic missiles. On the threshold of the seventies, the United States began MIRVing its missiles, that is fitting them with multiple warheads. And finally last year the President of the United States took the decision on the full-scale production of neutron warheads.

As for the Soviet Union, it merely reacted to these Western threats. The Soviet Union never sought to achieve a military superiority, confining itself to measures needed to reliably assure its security and that of its allies. The book published by the Soviet Defense Ministry then makes the point that there is now a rough military parity both between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO forces. This is an indisputable fact both in the world as a whole and in Europe, where the most powerful military alignments face one another. This point is backed up in the book with numerous facts and figures. In the work on the SALT II Treaty the most highly competent experts arrived at the estimate that the Soviet Union and the United States have just about the same number of delivery vehicles for strategic nuclear weapons. There are 2,500 of them on one side and about 2,300 on the other. In Europe, too, there is a balance of strength. Here the NATO countries have 986 medium-range nuclear weapon delivery systems and the Soviet Union has 975. In conventional arms the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries are likewise roughly equal. Of course, this does not mean an absolute equality in the number of divisions and arms. The armed forces of the two sides are highly diverse and asymmetrical. They also differ in structure and organization. But these specific disproportions do not affect the general equilibrium. In Europe, for instance, 89 NATO combat divisions face 78 Warsaw Treaty divisions. In the total number of tanks the NATO countries with their 24,000 tanks are only slightly inferior to the Warsaw Treaty countries which have 25,000. On the other hand, the NATO countries have more antitank weapons.

It is stated in the book that America's military doctrine of direct confrontation with the Soviet Union calls for the full-speed preparation of a material base for waging aggressive wars of various scale and intensity. By means of the spurious argument of an alarming growth of Soviet military strength, Washington is trying to tip the established balance of military strength in its favor. This was the purpose of the American President's programme for a massive strategic arms build-up which he announced last October. The United States plans to spend $1.5 trillion on arms in the coming 5 years. At the same time, it is pointed out in the book, Soviet defense expenditures have remained practically unchanged in recent years. The Soviet approach to problems of war and peace provides not for a military confrontation between states but for assuring their general security. The Soviet policy of promoting goodneighborly relations, it is said in the book, is not a time-serving device but an expression of the country's consistent and unswerving efforts for peace. The USSR has no intention of attacking anyone and does not seek superior strength. There is no type of arms it would not gladly give up on a reciprocal basis.

MIGOLATYEV WRITES ON IMPERIALIST ADVENTURISM

PM141501 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jan 82 pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences and Prof Col A. Migolatyev: "Harsh Reality of Our Times"]

[Text] While solving the tasks of communist building and implementing the 26th CPSU Congress plans, the Soviet people are attentively following the development of events in the world arena. The need for high political vigilance is dictated by the particular features of the present moment. A political situation has now taken shape in which, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev warned in a speech in Bonn during his visit to the FRG last year, one false move may be fatal.

The harsh reality of our time is that the adventurist actions of the United States and its accomplices have stepped up the danger of war. Of course, there are no grounds for claiming that mankind is now in a prewar period. The forces of war and aggression are reliably countered by the might of the Soviet state and its socialist allies and their consistent policy of peace and cooperation. At the same time it is also obvious that imperialism's increasing aggressiveness and its militarist designs and actions contain a potentially increasing danger for the future of all peoples.

The present explosion of aggressive imperialist activity has deep economic and socio-political roots. It has occurred under conditions of a further worsening of the general crisis of capitalism, which is experiencing its third economic recession in the last 10 years. Inflation has reached unprecedented dimensions during this period. Social contradictions, primarily those between labor and capital, have worsened markedly. The army of unemployed has reached an unprecedented level. At present, the number of "redundant people" in the capitalist world is close to 28 million. The heat of class battles has also intensified: The number of strikers has increased by more than one-third in the last decade.

Interimperialist contradictions are worsening and the struggle for markets and sources of raw materials and energy is intensifying. U.S. capital has been forced to give ground in this competitive struggle under the onslaught of the Japanese and Western European monopolies. In the 1970's the U.S. share of world exports decreased by almost 20 percent.

The crisis upheavals which capitalism is experiencing are also affecting its foreign policy, making it more reactionary and dangerous. Adventurism and a readiness to gamble with mankind's vital interests in the name of their own narrow mercenary aims are what are being shown particulary nakedly in the policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles.

Imperialism is increasingly clearly demonstrating its unwillingness to come to terms with the consolidation of socialism's positions, the national liberation movement's successes and the growth of freedom-loving democratic forces as a whole. In its furious attempt to slow down the objective process of the world's social renewal, imperialist reaction, primarily in the United States, has adopted a course of upsetting the military balance in its own favor and to the detriment of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, of stepping up the arms race and of unleashing various kinds of provocation. Anti-Sovietism and anticommunism have how been turned into an instrument for whipping up the arms race.

As events show, the struggle against real socialism is at the epicenter of the aggressive policy and activity of the United States and its imperialist bloc allies. This struggle is now being waged in several directions.

First, the struggle is being waged directly against the Soviet Union. The U.S. Reagan administration has provoked a worsening of relations with the USSR in all spheres.

It has openly proclaimed its prime aim to be to achieve military superiority over the USSR, has refused to ratify the SALT II treaty and is unceremoniously ignoring other prior Soviet-U.S. agreements. As recently as the end of December Reagan announced new measures to restrict trade, economic, scientific, technical and cultural ties between the United States and the USSR. Many statements by transatlantic politicians and military figures contain irresponsible threats against our country and admit the possibility of making a preemptive nuclear strike against strategic installations on USSR territory.

Second, the United States and NATO have mounted an intensive struggle against the socialist community as a new international community of states and against the economic and military-political alliances, treaties and agreements concluded among them. The imperialists fear the socialist states' solidarity, friendship and cohesion. This is why efforts are being made to disunite them, pit them against one another and weaken the unity of the fraternal countries and peoples.

Third, reactionary imperialist circles are carrying out broad subversive activity against individual socialist states in an attempt to restore the capitalist order in them and subordinate them to their own political influence. Thus these circles tried a special gamble on Poland as long ago as the fifties. The United States and other imperialist powers chose it as the target of subversive activity. This activity was stepped up particularly in the second half of the 1970's. Antisocialist forces operated in Poland according to scenarios formulated across the ocean. They were actively supported and instructed by imperialist subversive centers.

In 1978 the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee set up a special "coordinating committee" on Polish questions which focused all its attention on legalizing the "opposition" in Poland. Carter drew up secret instructions on coordinating the NATO countries' subversive activity against Poland. The Reagan administration left these instructions in force. Furthermore, the new President has surpassed his predecessor. Last December he set up several special groups on Poland. Even earlier, in July 1981, the U.S. House of Representatives approved a provocative resolution on Poland which represents brazen interference in the sovereign socialist state's internal affairs.

The U.S. leadership's flagrant interference in Poland's internal affairs has intensified even more since the introduction of martial law in Poland and the adoption of measures aimed at creating conditions for extricating the country from the crisis situation, defending legality and restoring public order. Washington, violating the principles of the Helsinki Final Act, has undertaken a dangerous game over Poland. Reagan has delivered a number of mendacious statements abounding in threats. The U.S. President's statement published by the White House on the eve of the new year is unprecedented and clearly contravenes the norms of international law. The recent statement by the EEC countries' foreign ministers is also unceremonious interference in Poland's internal affairs.

All this is aimed at worsening the situation in Poland and whipping up international tension as a whole. Imperialist circles are deliberatley striving to dramatize the present international situation on the pretext of internal Polish events and thus to pressure the socialist community.

Fourth, imperialism is making feverish efforts to weaken the socialist states' growing influence in the former colonial world. Reaction is striving by every means to undermine the alliance between socialism and the national liberation movements and to take reprisals against peoples who have chosen the democratic, anti-imperialist path of development, falsely accusing them of "international terrorism."

Finally, in the struggle against real socialism, imperialism and reaction are making increasingly active use of Maoist China, whose rulers are whipping up bellicose anti-Soviet hysteria in the country.

The outlines of a military-political alliance of Washington, Tokyo, and Beijing designed to be the instrument of struggle against socialism and democracy in Asia are emerging increasingly clearly.

An extreme threat to the cause of world peace and the security of the peoples is being created by the unprecendented arms race mounted by imperialism. The military spending of the United States and the other NATO countries is a general indicator characterizing their military preparations. The rate of growth of future military budgets and a long-term program for deploying arms within the North Atlantic bloc framework were determined as far back as May 1978. What do the official statistics indicate? In 1975 direct U.S. military spending amounted to $88.9 billion, while for the current fiscal year military appropriations are planned at about $200 billion. In the 5 years (through 1986) it is proposed that U.S. military spending will total $1.5 trillion.

The combined NATO military budget is also increasing sharply. Whereas the bloc's military spending was $18.7 billion in 1949, when the creation of the bloc was formalized, in 1981, according to foreign press figures, it was $283 billion -- that is, it had increased more than fifteen fold.

Towering behind these figures are veritable mountains of modern weapons, and these are becoming even more destructive and lethal. The United States intends to create over 450 new weapons systems. Reagan's order for the full-scale production of neutron weapons was a further extremely dangerous step by the U.S. administration on the path of intensifying the arms race.

Military-industrial complex enterprises are working at full capacity not only in the United States but also in Britain, the FRG and Italy.

A great danger is presented by the fact that the new types of weapons of mass destruction, in the opinion of experts, lower the threshold of nuclear war -- that, they make it more likely to begin. Under these conditions, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed in his replies to the editors of West Germany's DER SPIEGEL magazine, the arguments of certain Western strategists and politicians regarding the acceptability of "limited" nuclear war and the possibility of winning it are especially insidious.

Such arguments and the hopes pinned on them are illusory. "Should a nuclear war break out in Europe or elsewhere," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "it would inevitably and unavoidably assume a worldwide character."

The Soviet Union is doing its utmost to prevent such a turn of events. The Soviet state has put forward proposals on specific, considered and fair measures to reduce tension and eliminate seats of conflict on the planet. Unfortunately, the leading powers in the West -- and primarily in the NATO bloc -- are not yet showing an interested approach to the Soviet proposals.

Aggressive imperialist forces' policy has already led to a considerable growth of international tension, with all the consequences ensuing therefrom. Among those consequences are the upsetting of stability in the majority of geographical regions, the undermining of the internal legal positions of many states and the maintenance of seats of military conflict.

When it comes to the European Continent, the main destablizing factor here is the decision imposed by the U.S. leadership on a number of Western European NATO countries to deploy on their territory hundreds of new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles, which are a strategic weapon in relation to the USSR and other Warsaw Pact countries.

At present the NATO countries have 986 medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles (including over 700 American ones) on the European continent. The Soviet Union has 975 units of similar weapons. If almost 600 extra U.S. medium-range missiles are deployed in Western Europe NATO will have an advantage of 50 percent in terms of delivery vehicles and nearly 100 percent in terms of the nuclear warheads which can be delivered to targets simultaneously.

Of course, the Soviet Union will be able, if necessary, to restore the balance. But does Europe, which is already packed with nuclear weapons, really need this path?

As is known, the question of nuclear weapons in Europe is under scrutiny at the Soviet-American talks that have begun in Geneva. Even before they opened Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, speaking in Bonn, expounded a clear-cut program for curtailing nuclear arms in Europe.

The essence of the new Soviet proposals is the following: First, the Soviet Union has added substantially to its earlier proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of new and modernization of existing medium-range nuclear facilities in Europe while the talks on these types of arms are in progress. The Soviet side said it was willing -- provided that the other side agreed to a moratorium -- to reduce a part of its medium-range nuclear facilities in the European part of the USSR unilaterally moving toward the lower level which the USSR and the United States might agree on in the course of the talks. Second, the Soviet Union advocates the radical reduction by both sides of medium-range nuclear facilities not by tens but by hundreds of units. Of course, it is necessary to take into account here both the forward-based U.S. facilities and the corresponding British and French nuclear facilities. Third, the USSR would be prepared to reach agreement on the total abandonment by both sides -- West and East -- of all types of medium-range nuclear weapons aimed at targets in Europe. Moreover, the Soviet Union would rather there were no nuclear weapons in Europe at all.

The question of nuclear weapons in Europe is a question not only of the future of the continent and of the destiny of the millions of people who live there. It is also a question of the destiny of the whole world. The Soviet Union wants to seek a solution at the negotiating table so that no one's security is violated.

But it would be an illusion to think that a solution will come of its own accord. There are many signs that the chief powers in NATO, above all the United States, are still hoping to secure military advantages for themselves and are effectively banking on the Soviet Union's unilateral disarmament. Naturally our country will not agree to that.

The international situation has deteriorated elsewhere as well as in Europe, of course. The situation remains explosive in the Near East and Persian Gulf zones. The United States and Israel are staging extensive actions directed against peace-loving states in this area. Israel is systematically conducting aggressive actions against Lebanon, Syrian and the PLO. The Near East tension has been further exacerbated by Tel Aviv's brazen attempt to annex age-old Syrian territory -- the Golan Heights.

While exhorting and inciting the aggressors, the United States is at the same time rehearsing the strategy and tactics for using the Rapid Deployment Force, whose job is to invade. In the Near East and adjoining territories the United States is negotiating on military bases and arms supplies and is stepping up its influence and presence, transforming these regions into a most perilous hotbed of new military conflicts.

U.S. imperialism is stepping up actions to strengthen its strategic positions on the Japanese islands, in the Western Pacific and in South Korea and is intensifying intrigues among the ASEAN countries, Together with China and Pakistan, the United States is waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan.

The United States remains the main bulwark of dictatorial regimes and fascist and profascist dictatorships in Central and Latin America. With Washington's help and blessing, "gorillas" are preying on the peoples in Haiti, Guatemala, Paraguay, Honduras and Uruguay. The United States is backing the bloody Chilean fuehrer Pinochet.

It is arming to the teeth the punitive squads in El Salvador in an attempt to stifle the working people's movement for social liberation there.

The imperialists of the United States and other NATO countries are the virtual ally of the South African apartheid regime, which is terrorizing the country's native population, committing aggressive acts against Angola, Zambia, Mozambique and other "frontline states" and illegally occupying Namibia. South Africa, like Israel and Pakistan, longs to possess its own nuclear weapons.

Imperialism's global military bloc policy poses a constant threat to peace. Atlantic circles are dragging Spain into NATO and considerably expanding the scale of this aggressive bloc's actions. Attempts to cobble together new imperialist military alliances -- both bilateral and multilateral -- are continuing. Implementing an aggressive base strategy, the United States has set up about 2,500 bases and installations, many of which are concentrated around the borders of the USSR and the fraternal countries. Over 500,000 U.S. officers and men are stationed in 114 countries.

Thus imperialism has been and remains the source of wars and danger of war. The arms race policy foisted on mankind by the U.S. and NATO ringleaders and their provocations against socialist and independent states threaten world peace.

The CPSU and the Soviet state soberly assess the development of international events and display great vigilance toward aggressive, reactionary circles' intrigues. Past experience and the course of contemporary world development confirm the topicality of V.I. Lenin's conclusion that we should accompany our steps toward peace by exerting all our military readiness.

Special responsiblity for ensuring a reliable defense capability lies with the USSR's Armed Forces. They possess all that is necessary to defend the motherland and socialism's gains. Our army and navy are equipped with modern weapons and combat hardware, which are skillfully wielded by comprehensively trained and ideologically and physically hardened servicemen. They are steadfastly increasing their vigilance and are in a state of constant combat readiness to repulse any aggressor.

The Soviet people face the future with confidence and optimism and wholly support the CPSU's foreign policy course. Our party proceeds from the premise that another world war is not fatally inevitable. The arms race must not become an irreversible process. It must be stopped. The combined efforts of the socialist countries and all democratic and peace-loving forces can and must avert war, curb the bellicose madmen and compel them to take account of the people's will and interest.

BRIEFS

GAS EXPORTS TO EUROPE -- Kiev, 13 Jan (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Bogdan Vivchar reports that the 250 billionth cubic meter of gas has been exported by the pipeline leading to Czechoslovakia since its commissioning 15 years ago by the Ivano-Frankovsk Association in the Ukraine. The control room of the association has a vast map showing the destinations of Soviet gas which goes to Hungary, the GDR, the CSSR, Yugoslavia, Austria, Italy the FRG, and France. [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1308 GMT 15 Jan 82 LD]

PRAVDA CRITICZES MOVES TO CONCEAL CIA ACTIVITY

PM131629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 82 p 5

[S. Timofeyeva article under the rubric "International Notes": "Behind a Screen of Secrecy"]

[Text] U.S. President R. Reagan recently signed decrees definitively untying the CIA's hands for spying on Americans within the country and abroad. And a new draft of the President's so-called radical decree designed to conceal objective information about the CIA's activity from the public behind a dense screen of secrecy is currently in the legislative pipeline.

The decree which is being prepared orders the classification of any document if "reasonable doubt" permits restricted access. In fact it is planned to place a legal foundation under a long-standing practice. J. Anderson writes in the Washington POST that "it has become customary for officials to stamp things 'confidential,' 'secret' or 'top secret' as a cover against exposure if they are undertaking something legally dubious or fraught with the danger of undesirable political consequences."

Commenting on the draft decree, the U.S. press notes that the reverse side of this measure will be an increase in the flow of misinformation, and tendentious information of a self-promoting nature. Understandably, nder these circumstances the "free" U.S. press will be even harder-pressed.

It is perfectly obvious that it was no accident that the new document appeared after the recent legalization of intra-U.S. operations by the intelligence services. With its signing any actions by the CIA, including illegal actions, will in fact no longer be subject to the "Freedom of Information Act" now in operation and will be concealed under a shroud of secrecy.

The U.S. military corporations have long been making attacks on the "Freedom of Information Act." On the pretext of combating industrial espionage they have demanded stricter classification for their activity. The awaited presidential decree will give them this opportunity.

The successive measures of this kind are designed to restrict civil rights and freedoms and create in the country the atmosphere of uncertainty and persecution so necessary for unimpeded activity by the militarists.

JOURNAL DESCRIBES INTENSIFIED MILITARISM IN U.S.

LD121546 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 12 Jan 82

["From Whom a Threat of War Comes" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jan, TASS -- "The United States has been hit by an unprecedentedly acute bout of militarism," writes the journal KOMMUNIST, the publication of the CPSU Central Committee.

"Having unleashed an unrestrained arms race, American imperialism has taken an open course of attaining hegemony in world affairs, the journal stresses. The U.S.' sharply growing military budget is accompanied by the escalation of the arms race, development and putting into serial production of qualitatively new types of weapons of mass destruction. Unprecedented construction of military structures is supplemented with the lifting of restrictions on arms exports. By 1986, it is planned to increase the strength of American Armed Forces by almost 250,000 men.

"In Washington they openly proclaim strategic conceptions which actually admit a possibility and admissibility of a nuclear war," the journal writes.

"Washington made curtseys to the military-industrial complex earlier, too," the article runs. "But the new Republican administration seems to have taken in the line of conduct dictated by it as nobody else." This is no wonder, since many members of the U.S. present-day government come from the very bosom of the complex or its closest entourage.

"Provoking military crises abroad, fanning up the myth on external threat from the USSR, adventurously-minded Washington leaders are seeking to divert the attention of the Americans from burning internal problems -- the galloping inflation, mass unemployment, energy crisis," the article stresses.

"The course aimed at confrontation and attaining military superiority over the USSR did not bring success to its architects and bearers in the past... The attempts of 'restoring global military superiority' will not bring laurels to the present-day Washington leaders, for they only add to the danger which hangs over the whole of mankind, including the American people," the journal stresses.

U.S. RETURN TO COLD WAR DOCTRINE ANALYZED

PM121355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 82 p 6

[Article by V. Linnik: "Ambits of Imperial Policy"]

[Text] "One of history's shortcomings is that it repeats itself." This witty remark by the renowned American lawyer C. Darrow automatically comes to mind when you ponder the present stage in U.S. foreign policy. For today the desire to return U.S. foreign policy to "its own ambits" -- to cold war rhetoric and practice -- can be clearly traced in Washington's behavior in the international arena. This is a turnabout with far-reaching consequences.

...The United States officially declared the start of the cold war in President Truman's famous 12 March 1947 message to Congress on granting aid to Greece and Turkey. The specific purpose of the aid was to prevent these countries' "slide" toward a communist form of rule. However, the real point of the message was considerably broader. It set forth in a general form the Truman Doctrine which became the U.S. foreign policy charter for virtually the entire period of the forties and fifties.

The message asserted that the socialist countries "through acts of direct or indirect aggression are undermining the foundations of international peace and consequently are threatening U.S. security." To the President's way of thinking, curbing the Soviet Union's "expanionist" designs was to be the pivot of U.S. foreign policy, whose specific aim with regard to the USSR was "to achieve the collapse or gradual softening up of Soviet power."

The doctrine became the motive force and theoretical substatitation of U.S foreign policy for many years to come despite the fact that it was based on the U.S. ruling class's extremely one-sided and primitive view of the changes taking place in the world. It declared communism to be the source of all the mishaps of the countries of the "Free World" and helped to detect the "hand of Moscow" in the most diverse parts of the world -- the Near East, the Congo, Vietnam and Cuba -- and accordingly to interpret the events taking place there, which did not suit Washington, as presenting a direct threat to U.S. security.

"Like medieval theologians," the well-known U.S. politician W. Fulbright wrote, "we had a philosophy which explains everything in advance; everything which failed to accord with it was instantly interpreted as an illusion or deception."

Although the doctrine emerged when the United States was intoxicated by the colossal destructive power of the atom weapon it had created -- a weapon which, it seemed to Washington, was capable of making the whole world tremble -- it clearly bore the mark of the degradation of the sociopolitical system which had generated it. It oriented the United States toward supporting the most repressive regimes in the developing countries and saving crumbling colonial empires and was used to justify direct military adventures in Korea, Guatamala, Lebanon, the Dominican Republic and Cuba.

The firm fusion of old and new in U.S. foreign policy -- of that which had always been inherent in U.S. imperial thinking and some recent acquisitions -- became the distinguishing feature of the cold war decades. The former included the traditional idea of "American exclusivity" and America's "special mission" in world history, while the second included the unbridled leap in military expenditure and pathological anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. "Pax Americana" -- peace in the American likeness and image -- was seen from Washington as a resting post on the roads along which mankind was travelling. So far... so far matters had not reached the logical conclusion toward which the blind pursuit of a blind doctrine was inexorably to lead -- the U.S. defeat in Vietnam.

For some time now the United States has been returning to the policy of power pressure on other countries, to its old, simplistic view of the processes and changes taking place in the world, which are seen by Washington entirely in terms of the concepts of global confrontation with communism. At the very time when the United States is irretrievably losing its colonial positions, sinking ever deeper into the competitive struggle with Western Europe and Japan and discovering its growing isolation in the developing countries, the old doctrine or rather the mode of thought contained in it provide a readymade explanation for why this is happening. Because, they argue on the Potomac, America has many enemies and the most dangerous of these is communism. This enemy's "machinations" can be felt everywhere -- in Iran, El Salvador, the Near East and Africa.

The U.S. ruling circles' departure from detente and U.S. foreign policy's return to the well-known rails of the cold war, although they were touched with rust during the years of the "thaw," can be explained by many complex reasons.

An event as decisive for postwar U.S. history as the defeat in Vietnam gave rise to a grave split in the ruling class linked with a reappraisal of the values and basic premises and objectives of U.S. foreign policy. The ignominious end of the adventure in Indochina graphically demonstrated where the United States had been led by the doctrine which for decades had had "the status of a divine revelation."

In the United States at that time three main political groups could theoretically be singled out. To the first belonged those who were prepared to acknowledge the futility of the course contained in the Truman Doctrine and revise U.S. foreign policy not only in form but in essence. Representatives of this group could be found among leading politicians, the academic intelligentsia and businessmen anxious to trade with the Soviet Union.

This group had the support of national public opinion; tired of "dirty warfare," the majority of Americans favored restraint and realism in foreign policy and negotiations with the Soviet Union.

But, riding the crest of a wave, instead of these sentiments another, highly influential group prevailed in Washington at the time. It also favored detente but "sold" it to the American consumer as -- unlike military confrontation -- "a very convenient" way of "transforming" the socialist countries in a direction necessary and acceptable to the West. "A web of constructive relations," as Kissinger put it, would, it was claimed, make it possible to properly modify "Soviet behavior at home and abroad." The positions of this sections of the elite were undermined within the United States when the bankruptcy of these chimerical calculations became obvious.

And finally, the third group, which was ultimately to wrest the helm of state power, comprised those still totally in the grip of the ideas of the Truman Doctrine following the defeat in Indochina. For these people the very idea of a dialogue and a possible "reconciliation" with Moscow was unheard-of blasphemy and anathema. Powerful forces in America are represented in this group: the military-industrial complex and its ramified clientele in political and intellectual circles, the multinational corporations, and the Zionist lobby.

Arms manufacturers feverishly calculated their lost profits augured by detente and the associated reduction in the number of military orders. The Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of ABM systems gave an approximate idea of the possible size of those losses. After it was concluded, American corporations lost potential orders to the tune of $100 billion! Multinational monopolies operating in Asia, Africa and Latin America began associating with the detente process the objective processes of the intensification of antimonopoly sentiments in developing countries and the movement for nationalization.

On the whole, the shift away from the cold war toward detente was not an organic, natural thing for the majority in the American ruling class. For a significant and influential section of the ruling elite, the very thought of the strategic parity which had been established between the USSR and the United States was insupportable. As a result, U.S. military spending increased sharply.

A very painful process of getting accustomed to a reality of the nuclear age that was totally new to America -- the strategic vulnerability of the United States -- was taking place on that side of the ocean. President A. Lincoln, of course, used to brag in the middle of the last century that "all the armies of Europe, Asia and America with Bonaparte at their head could not drink from the Ohio River with the help of force, even it they tried for 1,000 years." But his words accurately convey the euphoria of invulnerability and the confidence of impunity which reigned in the United States for decades thanks to the country's unique geographic location. The picture changed completely in the postwar years with the emergence of strategic nuclear missile weapons. The idea of lost invulnerability so shocked the Americans that many of them took the bait of the military monopolies: Salvation lay, they said, in an arms race outstripping the enemy.

Influential and powerful opponents of detente in the United States charged the warming up of the international climate in the seventies with contributing to "the erosion of the national resolve" of the United States and to "the crisis of national spirit." What was meant by this, above all, was the refusal of the majority of Americans to support under the new conditions both the increased military spending and the interventionist ambitions of that section of the ruling class. Only in an atmosphere of detente, these defenders of "traditional American values" declared, could unprecedented scandals like the "Watergate affair" and the investigation into abuses by the intelligence departments grow to such a scale. For in the forties and fifties such pillars of the cold war as the CIA, the FBI and their ilk were beyond suspicion and enjoyed immunity from criticism. A quarter-century ago it was impossible to imagine the enforced resignation of a president, as happened with Nixon. And now, they said, detente has been given the opportunity to place everything that America is "proud" of at the mercy of irresponsible liberals and gossips.

The crisis of political institutions in the United States, reflecting the profound processes of the crisis of the capitalist system, was declared by superpatriots to be the creation of the diabolical forces set free by detente. To ensure internal unity and political stability in the country, the ruling class had to resurrect once again the image of an external enemy.

The American public was being stuffed with countless cock-and-bull stories about Soviet "aggressiveness" and the USSR's "inordinate" military spending. Champions of a policy of an extremist trend and jingoists -- militarists with imperial pretensions to world leadership -- became established in Washington on the crest of the chauvinist wave created in that way. By the end of the seventies the opponents of detente in the U.S. ruling class were considerably stronger and more united and influential than its champions.

...These are just some of the reasons why detente is being subjected to such arduous trials on the Potomac, where cold war dogmas still rule the minds of many of the "strong men of this world." Reviving the fifties in the eighties may seem an attractive idea to some Americans. As would bringing back the "blessed" time when inflation was only about 1 percent per annum and when America was "respected" in the world, as the current President says. However, this is a futile venture from the economic viewpoint and an extremely dangerous one from the international relations viewpoint since the revival of "a position of strength" policy objectively pushes mankind toward catastrophe.

The world has long since ceased to revolve as Washington would like. The headiness of U.S. imperialism's globalist pretensions is being ousted by the bitter realization of the limited nature of U.S. potential. Two quite real factors are already forcing Americans to ponder the consequences of the present foreign policy course. The limping U.S. economy shows that it cannot bear the present surge of military spending. The powerful peace movement on both sides of the Atlantic unambiguously indicates the peoples' will which must be taken into account by policymakers across the ocean.

Detente has become the property of the peoples. They value it despite all the vain attempts of its enemies. "The seventies -- the decade of detente -- did not pass without trace," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said recently. "They exerted a profound effect on the consciousness of the peoples and on the minds of individuals. Detente showed that peaceful, mutually beneficial cooperation among the peoples is a realistic possibility. Moreover, it is a categoric necessity."

Sooner or later, Washington must realize that the policy of confrontation with the USSR simply does not accord with the elementary national interests of the American people, not to mention the interests of universal peace. Nostalgia for a vanished imperial splendor cannot and must not stifle the voice of common sense. The realities of the nuclear age dictate the need for dialogue.

COMPARISON OF REAGAN-SCHMIDT TALKS REPORT

Comparison of the TASS English item published in the 7 January Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page A 1, under the title: "Reagan-Schmidt Talks Include Poland, Arms Control," with the TASS report entitled "R. Reagan and H. Schmidt Meet" published in Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 7 January on page 5 reveals the following variation:

Paragraph four, line five the PRAVDA version reads: ...the American proposals. The Soviet Union has, however, given a clear reply to the U.S. President's proposals. This reply contains, of course, an exposition of the Soviet stance, which differs from that of the U.S. administration.

A considerable part....(rewording)

PRC STRENGTHENING ANTI-SOVIET ALLIANCE WITH U.S.

LD140934 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jan, TASS -- "Last year, the press of the People's Republic of China carried many articles accusing the United States of 'undermining' American-Chinese relations, of 'intervention' in the internal affairs of China and of 'hegemonism'", Boris Barakhta writes in PRAVDA today, commenting on dispatches about continuing American arms shipments to Taiwan.

"But, figuratively speaking, the dragon's anger was only a pretence," he emphasized. "In its practical steps Beijing continues honouring the rules of a game where it stakes on China's national interests."

"The main thing is that the Washington administration unabashedly continued and, judging by the latest pronouncements of its spokesmen, will continue arming Taiwan, regarding it as an American 'unsinkable aircraft carrier' off the shores of the People's Republic of China," the author of the article stresses.

The commentator says that last year the United States shipped to the island more than 500 million dollars worth of military equipment, arms and spare parts. Recently the United States Congress was notified of a decision of the Reagan administration to sell 97 million dollars worth of spare parts for military hardware to Taiwan.

"The inside story of the unsavoury game played by Beijing and Washington is self-evident. In its commentary the XINHUA agency says that 'it is absolutely necessary for the United States to continue the development of strategic relations with China as a counter-balance to the Soviet Union. This is a more than frank statement. Beijing is prepared to forget for the time being all its 'disputes' with Washington for the sake of strengthening the alliance with imperialism on the basis of anti-Sovietism and anti-socialism and of synchronized actions with imperialism."

CHINA BECOMING OUTPOST OF U.S. MILITARY PRESSURE

LD132016 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Reports from Washington say the Reagan administration has decided not to sell sophisticated FX bombers to Taiwan. Nevertheless, the United States will continue supplying Taiwan with aircraft that have already been adopted by the country's air force as well as with the spare parts for them. Our news analyst comments.

In 1981 the Netherlands announced its intention to sell submarines to Taiwan. China protested then, but the bargain took place. The Reagan administration took a different decision in an identical situation. Why? Should it be assessed as Washington's concession to Peking? Well, it seems to be a far-seeing calculation rather than a concession. Washington is well aware of the purely verbal character of China's protests. In reality, Peking has actually put up with Washington's policy of two Chinas. And Peking's noisy protests against the development of American-Taiwan relations have not prevented China from intensifying its ties with the United States.

The matter is evidenced by the actual exchange of visits, as well as by the plans to hold Sino-American summit talks this year. And Peking's reaction to supply Taiwan with the sophisticated American F-6 bombers could have been traditionally verbal. But Washington has apparently calculated that a minor sop can be used to gain far greater concessions on the part of China. The Asian press reports say the United States and China are secretly negotiating the issue of setting up American war base in the Chinese port of Darlian.

Earlier the spokesman for the Reagan administration had voiced their intention to deploy American neutron weapons and medium-range missiles on the territory of China. Peking's reaction, although silent, can be regarded as quite favorable. Moreover, the Asian press reports say one or two American monitoring bases are already operating in the northern regions of China.

The American administration is clearly nurturing the strategic plan of turning China's territory into the outpost of its policy of military pressure and diktat to Asia. The Beijing upper crust favours these wild ambitions of Washington and has voiced its readiness to sacrifice the sovereign rights of China for the sake of the interest of American imperialism. The current decision of the White House on the Taiwan issue is designed to incline China to further concessions in [word indistinct] the strategic plan of the United States.

All these events carry a double message to the Asian countries. Firstly, the United States and China have reaffirmed their intention to knock together an aggressive military political alliance despite all the existing tactical disagreements. This alliance threatens considerably the course of peace in Asia. Developing military ties with China, wrote the DACCAN HERALD newspaper of India, the Reagan administration demonstrates its intention to turn China into the Southeast Asian policeman. Such a policy can also have serious consequences. Secondly, Washington has once again exposed its readiness to forego the interests of its so-called traditional allies in Asia for the sake of the rapprochment with Peking. Today it is Taiwan. Who is next?

JAPANESE DEFENSE AGENCY OFFICIAL TO VISIT BEIJING

PM131133 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Expanding Military Links"]

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Jan -- The Japanese Government is expanding its military links with China. With this aim, the newspaper ASAHI reports today, a high-ranking representative of the National Defense Agency will be sent to Beijing on 13 January to discuss the Far East situation with the Chinese military leadership. During his 10-day visit, the National Defense Agency emissary, S. Nishimiro, will meet with Wu Xiuquan, deputy chief of the Chinese People's Liberation Army General Staff, and other military representatives, and will familiarize himself with the combat training of Chinese Army personnel.

This is the first time a figure with a direct bearing on the formulation of Japanese military policy will have gone to China, the newspaper notes. It assesses the coming visit as a significant step along the path of deepening bilateral contacts in the military sphere.

Beijing, which has long been striving to expand its links with Japan's military circles, has particularly stepped up its efforts since the conclusion in August 1978 of the bilateral Japanese-Chinese "Treaty on Peace and Friendship." Just 3 weeks after it was signed, a delegation of top Chinese Army officers headed by Zhang Caiqiang, then deputy chief of the General Staff, visited the Japanese islands.

The National Defense agency representative's coming visit to Beijing is evidence that Japan's military circles have decided to respond actively to Beijing's "wishes" to strengthen military cooperation. The basis for these links is the Chinese leadership's overt support for the Japanese-U.S. "Security Treaty", Tokyo's course toward building up the strength of its armed forces, and the coincidence of views between China and the Japanese military in their assessment of the military-political situation in Asia and the Far East.

BREZHNEV SENDS REPLY TO KIM IL-SONG GREETINGS

SK131032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 13 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in reply to his message of greetings on the latter's 75th birthday.

The message dated January 7 reads: I express thanks to you and to the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic Republic of Korea for your congratulations and wishes on my birthday.

I take this opportunity of wishing you good health and success in your work and the fraternal Korean people new successes in labor for socialist construction, confirming the desire of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government to further develop the friendly Soviet-Korean relations on the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

ISSUANCE OF PARTY CARDS IN AFGHANISTAN DISCUSSED

PM131559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 82 p 5

[Leonid Mironov "Commentator's Column": "The Working People's Vanguard"]

[Text] Kabul -- A major political event -- the issuing of party documents to members and candidate members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] -- is now underway in Afghanistan. It has coincided with celebrations to mark the 17th anniversary of the founding of the PDPA -- the militant vanguard of the working class and all the country's working people.

Since being founded, the party has traveled a long and complex path of establishment, development and consolidation. In its program adopted at its first congress, it proclaimed the need for a radical change in the political foundation of Afghan society and for the realization of the general democratic and national aspirations of the people's masses. Since the April revolution the PDPA's activities have been dominated by questions involved in the practical implementation of these policy aims and in carrying out socioeconomic transformations in the interests of broad strata of the working people.

Despite fierce resistance from the ousted exploiters, who rely on aid from imperialism and reactionary circles in certain foreign countries, and despite errors and aberrations aggravated by the criminal activities of the Amin clique, the PDPA is firmly and consistently fulfilling the role of leader and organizer in building a new society in the country.

The party devotes great attention to achieving political, ideological and organizational unity and to creating a climate of trust and principle-mindedness.

Great importance for strengthening the PDPA is attached to broadening its social base. Its membership has doubled in the last 18 months. The new members are being drawn from conscious leading workers and peasants, soldiers and officers, and the cream of the intelligentsia. The working people's desire to link their destiny to the party is eloquent testimony to its increasing prestige and to the trust it enjoys among the people's masses. The PDPA now plays the leading role in all the main spheres of life in Afghan society.

The issuing of party documents to members and candidate members of the PDPA has become a major political campaign. At the same time preparations are underway for another major measure -- the convening of the first general party conference to elaborate an "action program" for the immediate future. As the newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR writes, this program will define the goals and directions of the PDPA's work with various social strata of Afghan society and will unite them in the struggle to consistently fulfill the tasks of the national democratic revolution.

BURMESE AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

LD090010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] U Kyaw Khin, Burma's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, has presented his credentials in the Kremlin to Kuznetsov, candidate of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

TASS STATEMENT ON U.S., NATO STANCE ON POLAND

LD131406 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jan, TASS -- Follows the full text of the TASS statement:

"The USA and its NATO allies are continuing attempts at crudely interfering in the internal affairs of a sovereign state -- the Polish People's Republic, at whipping up international tensions. This has been most clearly revealed also in the statement, which was issued on January 11 by the foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Alliance.

"It is well known that the whole of this disgraceful farce has been initiated by the U.S. administration. Its style is felt both in the impudent distortion of facts, the high-handed tones and excessive political ambitions.

"On what grounds does Washington arrogate itself the right to dictate to another state how the latter should decide its home affairs, to make demands to the Polish leadership? This can be described only as an outrage upon the most sacred norms of inter-state relations and international law.

"It is more than telltale that this is done precisely by those who trample underfoot the basic human rights and freedoms in their own countries, who overtly and covertly try to stifle any attempt by the peoples to decide their destiny themselves. Chile, the Dominican Republic and El Salvador are only some of the examples.

"And is it not clear behind whose back hides the Israeli aggressor, which in front of the whole world annexes indigenous Arab territories, tries to drown in blood the struggle of the Palestinian people for its freedom and national existence. These are again the USA and those of its friends, which try to arrogate themselves the role of assistants of self-styled judges prescribing the Poles how they should behave.

"The authors of the NATO statement do not conceal the fact that they are unhappy about the process of normalisation in socialist Poland, which started as a result the measures, taken by the Polish authorities under the country's Constitution. They are enraged by the fact that the imminent danger of civil war, national catastrophe in Poland has been prevented.

"It is precisely the U.S. administration, now urging hypocritically a 'national reconciliation' in Poland, that has done everything to ensure that the situation there develop in the opposite direction.

"The U.S. is still trying to encourage anti-socialist forces in Poland every way and nudge them into violating law and order and overthrowing the existing system. This has been done in different forms and different ways -- from the criminal activity of special services, instigatory radio broadcasts lavishly subsidised by the U.S. Treasury and instructions sent by radio to official statements by the White House.

"Now that the situation in Poland is gradually coming back to normal, that people are breathing more freely and that the work rhythm has begun to normalise, the U.S. is trying to hamper this by making use of economic and other sanctions with regard to Poland and by drawing its NATO allies into this adventurist policy.

"All this is inadmissible pressure on the independent Polish state, pressure that is incompatible with the spirit and letter of the U.N. Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and the basic norms of international intercourse.

"The hypocritical talk about 'human rights' cannot cover the fact that the U.S. and some other NATO countries are only exacerbating the difficulties which befell the Poles as a result of the activity of the forces of counter-revolution, inspired and supported from outside.

"The United States and its NATO allies in their statement do not stop short of direct falsification of facts related to Polish developments. But no matter how much deception is piled up there in this statement, this does not make the policy of interference in the internal affairs of other states any more convincing.

"Now it is even more evident what hopes certain circles outside of Poland pinned on the activity of the counter-revolutionary forces in Poland. The plan was simple -- to destroy the Polish socialist state and to restore the bourgeois system. Using an apt saying known to many peoples, one can tell the organizers of the plot against People's Poland: You will not be able to see the fulfillment of your plans as you are unable to see your own ears.

"Trying at least somehow to justify their arrogant interference in Polish affairs, the NATO countries are circulating all sorts of variants of the story that martial law in Poland was supposedly introduced under pressure from the USSR and other socialist countries and that the Soviet Union in general is supposedly involved in the present development of the situation in Poland. This is an invention from beginning to end.

"The measures carried out by Poland's highest bodies are a Polish national decision, a matter of the Poles and of them alone. What can be more authoritative than the statement on this matter by the Polish leadership?

"At the same time it should be clear that the Soviet Union is not indifferent to the fate of neighbouring socialist Poland. Hundreds of thousands of Soviet people gave their lives when liberating Poland from fascist slavery, and this cannot be deleted from the memory either of the Soviet or the Polish peoples. It is well known, meantime, that not a single American died on Polish soil for the liberation of Poland.

"Poland, as it has been repeatedly stressed by its leaders, was and will be an unbreakable link of the Warsaw Treaty, a member of the socialist community. All those who encroach on the socialist Polish state should proceed from this.

"Loyal to its alliance with fraternal Poland, the USSR has rendered and will render aid and support to the Polish people. This aid is in striking contrast with the actions of the USA, which would like to doom the Polish people to privations and sufferings for the sake of its own imperialist aims.

"The NATO Council session in Brussels again demonstrates that this aggressive military bloc is also used as a machinery for imposing on the West Europeans the will of their overseas partner which is alien to their national interests.

"Yes, Washington makes no little effort to try to bring about a turnaround in international politics from detente to confrontation between blocs. Why is it done? It is not too difficult to answer this question.

"What it amounts to is above all an attempt at crowding socialism and impairing the positions of the USSR and other socialist countries on the European and world scene. Certain figures of the imperialist camp are day and night beset by nightmares because socialism is growing stronger. The international positions of socialism rely on the existing balance of forces in Europe and in the world, and are guaranteed by the might of the socialist community.

"Artificially dramatizing the situation around Poland and building up tension, Washington has obviously set itself the aim to poison the general political climate even more to worsen the atmosphere for dialogue between East and West. It appears that the consistent course of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for talks, for folding up the arms race and for seeking mutually acceptable solutions to the outstanding problems seriously hampers the implementation of the U.S. inflated military programmes and the plans for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

"It is not fortuitous that the NATO's Brussels statement contains hints to the effect that if matters in Poland develop not the way some people at NATO would like, the USA may block talks on the most important issues, including the problem of limitation of arms.

"One thing must be said in this connection. Those who resort to such threats should learn the simple truth: The capitalist countries need an end to the arms race, prevention of war, in the first place of nuclear war, not less than the Soviet Union and its friends, if, certainly, one is seriously, truly concerned with the future and does not act like venturesome gamblers who are ready to stake everything and rush blindfold into an abyss. But at stake in this case would be the destinies and the life itself of the peoples, of the entire mankind.

"No hostility to socialism as a social system can and must overshadow the problems of war and peace, of ending the arms race and first of all the nuclear-missile arms race. To destroy the basis of talks on these problems, the solution of which is awaited by the peoples, would mean to assume grave responsibility.

"The Soviet Union, the other socialist countries are for the continuation and consolidation of detente and peace in the European Continent and in the world as a whole. They are pursuing and invariably will pursue this policy."

PRAVDA ON GREEK DISAVOWAL OF EEC STAND ON POLAND

PM131615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] Athens, 7 Jan (TASS) -- In a statement disseminated here Greek Foreign Minister I. Kharalambopoulos confirmed the disagreement of the country's government with a number of points of the communique adopted at the Brussels session of EEC foreign ministers concerning the situation in Poland. For this reason, Greece does not consider itself bound by that communique, and Deputy Foreign Minister A. Fotilas, who signed it in violation of the government's instructions, has been dismissed from his post.

Among the points of the Brussels communique with which Greece disagrees, Kharalambopoulos named the points which contain threats to curtail relations of cooperation with socialist countries and "warnings" addressed to them in connection with the events in Poland.

As the newspaper RIZOSPASTIS points out, the "Polish question" is being used as a lever to exert pressure to ensure that official Greece takes a stand which contradicts its national interests and, in particular, to make it abandon the development of relations of cooperation with socialist countries.

Paris, 7 Jan -- Greece's decision to disavow its representative who signed the EEC communique on Poland is being commented on widely in the press. In the opinion of LES ECHOS, "the scale of the disagreements between Washington and its European allies has become still more serious since Greece demonstratively renounced the joint statement by the Ten on Poland, considering it too favorable to Washington and contrary to its own policy, which consists of cooperation with communist countries."

L'HUMANITE points out that the Greek Government's decision has caused definite concern in EEC circles and still more within NATO.

Brussels, 7 Jan -- The U.S. irritation over the stand taken by A. Papandreou's government is reflected in statements by members of a U.S. congressional delegation which has been here on a "visit" aimed at pressuring the EEC leadership in the sphere of supporting discriminatory measures.

"The United States," Congressman T. Lantos declared, "does not intend to give A. Papandreou the right to veto American decisions in the foreign policy sphere." The manifest irritation, in the opinion of local commentators, reveals the true purpose of the U.S. congressmen's trip to Brussels -- to pressure the United States' West European partners into obeying Washington's diktat unconditionally.

'HYPOCRISY' OF U.S. SANCTIONS ON POLAND ASSAILED

PM131657 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 2, Jan 82, Signed to Press 4 Jan 82 p 21

[V. Polaykov article under the rubric "In the World of Capitalism": "United States -- Food and Blackmail"]

[Excerpts] The past year of 1981 was notable for a powerful upsurge in the peoples' movement against the aggressive actions of U.S. imperialism, for the curbing of the arms race and against the deployment of new types of U.S. nuclear missile weapons in Europe. The USSR's peace initiatives set forth in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's reports and speeches and the Soviet Union's proposals discussed at the UN session have received broad support from millions of people. However, U.S. imperialism has failed to draw the necessary lessons from the peoples' mass movement. Moreover, its aggressive actions are becoming increasingly overt. This is expressed not only in military preparations but also in political, economic and military pressure on countries which have discarded dictatorial regimes and in flagrant interference in other states' internal affairs.

Here the U.S. imperialists are using every means of applying pressure to sovereign states, including economic blockades, sanctions and embargoes. It is appropriate to recall here that in the past, too, the United States, in attempts to assert its rule in particular countries, has used food as a weapon of blackmail and pressure.

One More Example of Duplicity and Hypocrisy

The U.S. administration has displayed unrivaled duplicity and hypocrisy with respect to Poland. In August 1980, when counterrevolution raised its head in Poland, the U.S. administration was suddenly smitten with love for the Polish people, urged its allies to allocate credits to Poland and to sell it grain and the goods it needed, and militated for noninterference in that country's internal affairs.

But now Poland's lawful government has decided to curb the counterrevolution. To this end, in accordance with constitutional law, the Council of State has introduced martial law. The situation is returning to normal in the country. Plants, mines and institutions are beginning to work normally. But U.S. imperialism was not counting on this outcome to the Polish events. The normalization of the situation in Poland formed no part of the plans of the U.S. administration, whose objectives were recently reaffirmed in a speech by Secretary of State Haig. He said: "It is very important for us to preserve the levers of influence we possess in order to promote an outcome to the events around Poland which accords with the values and ideals for which we strive."

However, the Polish people long ago chose for themselves different ideals and values -- the building of a socialist society, and this does not suit the United States. Hence the malice and hatred for People's Poland. They were manifested in the recent speech by the U.S. President ordering that the sale of food to Poland be halted and that the operation of previously concluded economic agreements be suspended.

Fishing in U.S. waters has been forbidden to Polish ships in contravention of an existing agreement. Restrictions have been placed on flights by aircraft belonging to Polish airlines in the United States. The President has sent his emissaries to European and other states to urge them to follow its anti-Polish actions.

The Polish press has assessed the U.S. administration's provocative actions as flagrant interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

While the process of destabilization was underway in our country and the crisis was deepening, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, numerous statements were made across the ocean speaking of concern for the Polish people and containing assurances that the Americans were thinking with great sympathy and concern of the fate of Polish families and old people. But when people in Poland said "enough" to anarchy, when it transpired that the country would no longer be patient with the attacks on socialism and steps were taken in accordance with the Constitution with the goal of laying the foundation for the restoration of law and order, the U.S. President became upset. He forgot that there are other sovereign states in the world apart from the United States and that they have the right to resolve their destiny for themselves, and he also forgot that respect for this sovereignty is an elementary duty of every politician, particularly the leader of a state which declares its friendly attitude toward Poland.

Another Polish newspaper, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, notes that the U.S. President's action has revealed the face of U.S. imperialism and demonstrated the U.S. administration's real attitude toward the Polish people. The principles of humanism which Washington proclaims so often are nothing but a tool of political blackmail and pressure.

The problems which Poland is resolving are the internal business of the Polish people. In his correspondence with the U.S. President, L.I. Brezhnev has urged the United States to finally stop its interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state -- the Polish People's Republic -- interference which has been continuing for a long time now in the most diverse forms. The social system in Poland was chosen by the Poles. No one can tell the Polish leadership how to resolve its own internal affairs.

U.S. DISTORTION OF SOVIET-POLISH RELATIONS SCORED

LD131856 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 13 Jan 82

[By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jan, TASS -- An inadmissible and blatant violation of the norms of international law as well as of interstate relations based on the principles of the UN Charter and the Helsinki Final Act -- this is the only way to describe the statement by the NATO foreign ministers following their extraordinary meeting in Brussels on January 11 to discuss the "situation in Poland". This provocative gathering and the statement's attacks against the Polish people and countries of the socialist community were the result of an unprecedented -- by its frankness and cynicism -- pressure exerted by the Washington administration on its allies in order to draw them into the unbridled campaign against Poland and the Soviet Union, and to turn Poland into a hotbed of tensions in Europe.

The U.S. State Secretary Haig, who played the role of the chief instigator in Brussels, in a special statement before newsmen for the television of the West European countries went as far as threatening the countries of the socialist community by saying that the Reagan administration was prepared to go even further if need be in its discriminatory measures if events in Poland developed not in the manner Washington would like them to.

Engaging in glib and hypocritical talk about a need for "national reconciliation" in Poland, the U.S. leaders in actual fact spare no efforts to prevent restoration of normal life in that country. It is the United States that deliberately distorts the situation in Poland and the nature of measures being taken by the Government of Poland with a view to stabilising the situation in the country. Washington has openly embarked on destroying the foundations of detente, pursuing the policy of crude force, diktat and interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

Statements made by official spokesmen for the White House and by the State Department about the internal Polish affairs, the broadcasts by "The Voice of America" and "Radio Liberty" which are in the service of the Central Intelligence Agency aim at creating in Poland a situation of chaos and permanent confrontations. They go as far as launching open appeals for disobedience to Polish authorities, economic sabotage and armed action. The U.S. administration itself, by a resort to economic sanctions against the Polish people, is thus trying to disrupt the efforts to rehabilitate the Polish economy and to prevent the normal functioning of the Polish economy, the state and the government.

All the practical actions by Washington clearly indicate that the United States has adopted the role of an open sponsor of the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet hysteria, and is engaged in an ill-intentioned distortion of the nature of the Soviet-Polish relations. At the same time, it is well known that these relations of fraternity and all-round co-operation serve the interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Polish People's Republic, and the common cause of socialism. They also constitute a major link of stability and security not only on the European Continent but also in the whole world.

If one is guided by the generally accepted norms of international relations then it must be clear to everyone that all that is now happening in Poland is its internal national matter. However, the Reagan administration not only engages in crude interference in the internal affairs of the Polish people but also strives to force its NATO allies to act against the Polish people.

It is highly symbolic that the U.S. administration should decide on the discriminatory measures against Poland and the Soviet Union precisely at a time when the peoples clearly saw the hope for a resumption of a dialogue between states on the key questions of reducing military tensions and limiting and reducing nuclear armaments. This gives the American steps the character of an action designed to complicate the atmosphere in which this dialogue is to take place. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries, for their part, are working for a continuation and strengthening of detente and peace on the European Continent and around the world. They will further pursue this consistent policy.

CIA, MOSSAD 'ACTIONS' IN POLAND LINKED

LD141138 Moscow TASS in English 0858 GMT 14 Jan 82

["Tel Aviv and Polish Developments" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan, TASS -- "The Israeli intelligence agency Mossad tried hard to create chaos in Poland, coordinating its actions with the Central Intelligence Agency," the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] points out.

"They did not confine themselves to a mere propaganda campaign," the weekly writes. "The Zionist elements from Solidarity also received financial aid from Mossad."

NEW TIMES draws attention to the fact that Tel Aviv on the eve of the January session of the Security Council called for stepping up the campaign against Warsaw.

This was timed for the discussion of the aggressive actions of Israel, which annexed the Golan Heights. A purpose of Tel Aviv's steps, the article says, was "to try to divert attention of world opinion from the Golan annexation". Another purpose was to "activate the Zionists from Solidarity at a moment when life in Poland began normalizing."

WESTERN ACTIVITIES CONCERNING POLAND REPORTED

Criticism of West's View

PM131545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS roundup dated 7 January: "Concern and Indignation"]

[Text] The international public is voicing growing concern and indignation at the attempts of certain Western circles acting at Washington's bidding to interfere unceremoniously in sovereign Poland's internal affairs and to use the situation which has taken shape in that country to undermine the principles of interstate relations contained in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference and to revive a cold war atmosphere.

It is extremely paradoxical, Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO emphasizes, that the EEC countries' foreign ministers were not ashamed to cover up the attempt made in Brussels at gross interference in Polish affairs with references to the Helsinki Final Act, although that quite definitely damands that all the countries which signed it respect the sovereign rights of every state. An element which gives rise to concern is thereby being introduced into relations among European states, the newspaper continues -- an element which, if it is allowed to enter into practice, will jeopardize the very principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, which forms the basis of the Final Act.

The economic sanctions announced by President Reagan are aimed at preventing the stabilization of the Polish economy, with all the political consequences stemming from that, the newspaper KURIER POLSKI writes. Drawing attention to the close link between U.S. foreign policy and the internal political needs of the ruling party, it points out that Reagan is trying to use the situation in Poland to fan anticommunist hysteria and make political capital for himself.

The vociferous anti-Polish propaganda campaign being mounted in the West is founded on gross lies and falsification, Lisbon's O DIARIO writes. Millions of Polish working people realized in time that Solidarity's extremist leadership had brought the country to the brink of national disaster.

M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, pointed to the broad scope of American imperialism's offensive against the forces of progress and independence, emphasizing that the United States and international reaction are also behind the events in Poland. Poland is a country friendly toward us, he said, and we welcome the normalization of the situation in Poland, expressing confidence that the Polish leadership will surmount the difficulties which have arisen and ensure the country's successful development along the path of socialism.

CDU/CSU Stance on Poland

DW140937 Moscow in German to Germany 1700 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Vladimir Ostrogorskiy commentary]

[Text] We ought to be grateful to the CDU/CSU's [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] most militant representatives for dotting the "i" regarding the so-called Polish problem and thus also exposing the motives of the extremists of all shades, because they are usually trying to hush up these motives by making nebulous statements on democracy and freedom, right and wrong and even political and social progress in Poland. Compared to this propagandistic tactic of concealment the recent demand of the CSU, for instance, that the Soviet-West German gas-pipe deal be obstructed is a clear statement at least. Mr Strauss and his people do not want heat and energy to come from the East to the Federal Republic and finished products of the West German industry from the Federal Republic to the East. They see in this exchange a basis of the policy of detente and good neighborhood which they have always wanted to obstruct.

But now they think their time has come. Now they are sounding the hunt not only against detente policy but also against the politicians and friends of detente who are being defamed as bankrupt illusionists and even traitors in disguise. Of course we could ask why the politicians who once cried most loudly that all that economic cooperation with the Soviet Union involved a danger because Moscow would turn off the tap to extort political concessions, now want this tap turned off for clearly political reasons before it even exists. What schizophrenia is this, first imputing to others ignoble intentions and then printing the conduct imputed to the others on their own political flag.

The question is easy to answer. At the time, like today, the extremists only had one thing in mind. They wanted to deprive detente policy of a support. These are two acts of the same destructive strategy which spares no costs including the aggravation of the energy crisis, the rise in unemployment and the loss of credibility, to reach its goals. Or are these consequences of the demanded cancellation of the trade deal of the century welcome to Strauss and company, because their struggle for power has its logic, and this the worse the better, a logic which makes the negative aspects of the country's economy seem to be positive aspects of the power-thirsty government opposition?

The CDU/CSU extremists not only mind their own business but also that of Washington, because the more one-sided West Europe's and in particular the Federal Republic's economy is oriented at the West, the more chances there are for the United States, making use of its military and political weight, to succeed on the Western market on the most advantageous competition conditions. The fewer chances West Europe has of receiving part of its necessary energy resources from the East of the continent, the more chances Reagan and his command have of winning West Europeans for the new crusade by which the Third World, in particular the oil countries, is to be recolonialized.

The CSU demand to thwart the gas-pipe deal could be discarded as a Bavarian escapade, one of those anti-Soviet statements which have for a long time coined the political image of Strauss and his followers. But unfortunately it is the Bavarian zealots who in situations like the present succeed too often in enforcing their stance on the whole opposition bloc. This is also proved by the resolution adopted by the CDU/CSU parliamentary group at its meeting in West Berlin where it has no business, by the way. Although its formulations differ from the CSU paper, it is demagogic enough to trigger satisfaction in Munich.

Elementary reason says that to destroy is much easier and quicker than to construct. The agitators who are now ready to sacrifice what was constructed in a decade at great effort, to the present anti-Soviet hysteria, may expect to be applauded by Washington and the blind in their own country. But when the agitation ebbs away they will be totally exposed as what they are -- adventurers playing with their country's fate.

Mitterrand Pledge on Food Aid

PM131547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] Paris, 7 Jan (TASS) -- President F. Mitterrand of France has declared at a session of the Council of Ministers that "food aid to Poland must not be halted under any pretext." He emphasized that all contracts to grant food aid to Poland will be strictly observed by France. The French side also intends to continue talks with representatives of the Polish authorities to determine ways of giving additional aid.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA DISCUSSES EVENTS IN POLAND

LD132334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2240 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan (TASS) -- As was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, recent events once again confirm the fact that our class enemies are learning from their defeats, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes. They are acting against the countries of socialism in an even more refined and treacherous way. Confirmation of this fact are the events in Poland. These events, right from the start, proved that the internal and external counter-revolution set itself the aim of eliminating the socialist system in Poland and of reestablishing the bourgeois order there, of wresting that country from the socialist community and by this means of trying to change the results of World War II and postwar development.

In the face of such a danger and in accordance with the clauses of the Constitution, the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic adopted measures which were aimed at creating conditions for leading the country out of the state of crisis, for consolidating lawfulness and restoring public order, the article says.

All Soviet people are satisfied with the statement by the head of the Military Council for National Salvation, W. Jaruzelski, that the Polish-Soviet alliance is and will remain the cornerstone of Polish state interests, the guarantee of the inviolability of the borders of Poland, and that it has been and will remain an unbreakable link in the Warsaw Pact, and a member of the socialist community of states.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA notes that following the introduction of martial law in the Polish People's Republic, reactionary imperialist circles, primarily the United States with Reagan and his administration at their head, launched a hostile campaign against this socialist country. "They are striving to aggravate the situation in Poland; they are blatantly interfering in its internal affairs. The friends and allies of Poland, all those who are interested in preserving the socialist gains of the Polish People's Republic, which were the fruit of the efforts of the Polish working class and the working people, cannot, of course, remain indifferent to this. These gains were also achieved with the most active and selfless aid of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Soviet people sincerely hope for the fraternal Polish people that life in the Polish People's Republic soon returns to normal."

"Proletarian, socialist internationalism convincingly demonstrates its high efficacy and strength," the paper concludes. "In strengthening unity and developing cooperation, the fraternal countries of socialism are confidently in the vanguard of world social progress. They were and remain a reliable bulwark of the security of peoples."

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH PARTY, SOLIDARITY MEMBERS

LD141024 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jan, TASS -- PAP agency reports that a meeting of the Martial Council for National Redemption was held in Warsaw and presided over by General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

It was attended by workers of various enterprises of the country -- members of the Polish United Workers' Party and non-party members, members of trade unions. Present were miners, ship-builders, metallurgists, power industry workers, railwaymen, port workers, workers in the metal-working, textile, chemical and food industries and of state farms.

Members of the Martial Council for National Redemption acquainted the participants in the meeting with the socio-political situation in the country and the activities of Poland's Armed Forces in conditions of martial law. More than 20 of the invited workers spoke in the discussion.

PAP agency notes that the discussion was marked by a sense of patriotic responsibility for the destiny of the people and the socialist state, deep concern for overcoming the political and economic crisis in Poland.

The meeting was addressed by the Chairman of the Martial Council for National Redemption Wojciech Jaruzelski.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON SOLIDARITY 'TERROR PROGRAM'

PM131345 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Jan 82 p 3

[Capt V. Nikanorov "International Notes": "Failed Gamble"]

[Text] The measures adopted in Poland to restore legality and public order have infuriated those who were hoping to pluck the country out of the socialist community. They have not hesitated to interfere in the internal affairs of the sovereign state and are not ashamed to give advise to the Polish Government. In one speech U.S. Secretary of State Haig, referring to the unbridled actions of the Solidarity extremists, said, for example: "...The political experiment in Poland must be carried out without hindrance."

But the Polish people never wanted to play the role of guinea pig in the dangerous adventure undertaken by the irresponsible Solidarity leaders, with the support of foreign patrons. The "experimenters" have suffered a fiasco. And now the West is making great efforts to conceal in sheep's clothing the predatory grin of its proteges.

The Solidarity leaders, whom they are now trying to portray as defenders of democracy, have always been prepared to use terrorist methods. Their attack was mainly spearheaded against the PZPR as a whole and against individual members, especially activists. It was not simply a question of moral blackmail. Threats of physical reprisals against communists were repeatedly heard from Solidarity. As the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI attests, the first unconcealed call for the killing of communists came from one of the Krakow Solidarity leaders. In May 1981 he declared that "millions of party members must be hanged on the gallows." Jedynak, Gwiazda and other extremist figures in the trade union association also called for the hanging of communists. Jurczyk, the Solidarity leader in Szczecin, said with astounding cynicism: "...It may be that when it comes to certain people it will be necessary to erect gallows and hang them. In my opinion, it would do no harm to erect a few of these gallows now." It is typical that these bloodthirsty utterances were effectively supported at the Radom Solidarity conference, where one of the speakers -- Nowicki -- admitted that "Jurczyk said aloud what we have all been thinking for a long time."

The facts show that the calls for massive reprisals were not simply a propaganda ploy but an integral element in a program of terror and blackmail, which the Solidarity leaders view as a means of ruthless struggle for power. This was graphically confirmed during the aforementioned conference in Radom. There, Solidarity overtly set a course toward confrontation with the people's power. This is perfectly obvious from Walesa's words, for instance: "...I wanted to reach a confrontation naturally, when almost all social groups would be with us; but I miscalculated in thinking that we could hold out until we had overthrown all the Sejms, People's Councils and so forth. It seems that we cannot use these tactics in the future. Therefore we choose the path of lightning maneuvers."

For these "lightning maneuvers" the trade union association was creating at enterprises groups of helmeted militants armed with truncheons and bottles filled with gasoline. Though these groups were called defensive, the tasks set for them were typically subversive. For example, the seizure of the Radio and Television Committee. According to available information, a swearing-in day -- 13 December last year -- has even been set for the militants. Initially truncheons, metal bars and bottles filled with gasoline were to suffice for the paramilitary combat groups. Then, the instructions found after the introduction of martial law say, it would be necessary to see to obtaining sniper weapons and pistols "in quantities permitting terrorist activity to be started. For certain types of action it would be extremely valuable to have weapons with a paralyzing action...."

Preparing a bloodbath for communists and all true Polish patriots, the Solidarity leaders concerned themselves with logistical support for their sinister plans. In the Warsaw "headquarters" of Solidarity for the Mazowsze region, a Western-manufactured truncheon with a special reservoir containing paralyzing gas was discovered, along with instructions and propaganda material.

Counterrevolution was preparing to seize power. Preparing in earnest. By means of the most brutal terror it intended to clear its way to the desired goal. This, for example, is what was said in a letter dated 6 December last year which the Solidarity commission of an enterprise in Tarnow intended for distribution all over the country: "...I call on all Solidarity components in Poland in the imminent clash with the communists to immediately start liquidating -- it does not matter how -- all judges, prosecutors, party secretaries and security service workers regardless of sex, along with their families...."

That is roughly how, according to the antisocialist forces' scenario, the concluding stage of the "political experiment" whose unhindered completion Mister Haig is calling for was supposed to look. It did not work. The counterrevolutionaries have been stopped. The Polish people are resolutely straightening things out in their own home. And neither the recommendations of unasked advisers from abroad, nor the hysterical screams of bankrupt politicos weeping for the collapse of their hopes for the restoration of capitalism in Poland are capable of hindering this.

TRYBUNA LUDU ARTICLE BY PZPR'S SIWAK CITED

LD131608 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan, TASS -- The party was and is the guarantor of leading Poland to the road of further socialist development, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party A. Siwak writes in the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU.

A well-known Warsaw builder, he presents his views on the situation in the party and the country resultant of the subversive actions of the extremist forces of Solidarity and also of counter-revolutionary groupings.

Today, he notes, I want to repeat once more: We will not allow anyone to manipulate us. We will manage to come to terms among ourselves without advisers, experts and pseudo-prophets. Today more and more people are realising the need of conscientious work. Without public discipline we will not attain anything.

The party has not renounced its responsibility to the people. The party is the main weapon of the working class and for it we all bear responsibility.

Today, the author goes on, the country is experiencing a tremendous shortage of food, raw materials, equipment and technology. But the main thing we lack is trust and national accord.

To the idea of the front of national accord the external and internal opponents of socialism in Poland, who would like to turn People's Poland into a proving range of struggle against socialism, are opposing their own front, speaking of the attainment of accord it is necessary to put the following question: With whom, why and for whom? Martial law was introduced not for the purpose of a fratricidal civil war to begin among Poles.

Those who headed Solidarity the author stresses, not only failed to express the interests of workers but acted against workers and contrary to their interests. The split of the Polish trade union movement cannot be categorised as an accomplishment of the working people. I continue to say that unity of workers is the greatest asset.

I criticised the Solidarity leaders for their intent to turn the trade union into an opposition political party, for armed preparations to seize power and overthrow socialism in Poland.

As it is noted by A. Siwak, in the past several months he had experienced difficult minutes and even insults. Insults were showered also on his relatives. It is recorded in documents found in the Warsaw branch of Solidarity, he writes, that there were plans of my physical extermination. The same fate lay in store for other Polish communists. The list of persons subject to extermination alone or together with their families was a very long one. It contained the names of leaders, and first of all communists.

At the present moment it is our task, the task of the party, for it to become worthy of its class whose trust we must honestly and conscientiously earn. We are struggling for the dignity of the party and its members, for the dignity and honour of the Polish communist. The future of socialism in Poland depends on the results of this struggle, the article stresses.

TASS REPORTS JABLONSKI REMARKS ON MARTIAL LAW

LD131614 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan, TASS -- The Polish news agency PAP reports that the President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic Henryk Jablonski, addressing members of the diplomatic corps at a meeting in Warsaw said, in part: The imposition of the martial law in the country is a temporary legal measure envisaged by the Constitution. Its sphere and duration is our internal affair. Further decisions of the Polish authorities depend solely on the rates of favourable changes in the economy and social life of the country. It is, however, obvious that the new situation inside the country has an international aspect to it. It is, above all, necessary to draw attention to the fact that Poland, situated in the centre of Europe, to a considerable extent predetermines the correlation of forces on the continent.

A sovereign state in which internal order reigns and which fulfils its treaties of alliance and its international obligations, which is pursuing a clear-cut and consistent policy of friendly cooperation with all the countries of the world should enjoy trust of its neighbours, to be a factor of stability and peace.

Alongside very important all-round assistance rendered by socialist countries and the position of many other states testifying to their desire to understand us, we, unfortunately, witness opposite actions. Tension in respect of Poland is being kindled. False, often inconceivable, information about what is happening in our country is being used for the purpose. There have been attempts at interference in our internal affairs, and, lastly, economic "sanctions" are being used, sanctions which hinder Poland from coming out of the crisis and which, what is most important, will affect the broad sections of the Polish people.

This does not serve the cause of international detente, to say nothing of bilateral relations. We declare our readiness to talk to everyone who wants to know the truth about Poland. We want to eliminate misunderstandings, to restore and develop cooperation in the sphere of international politics and economics, in science and culture.

I reiterate what has already been said more than once: The martial law in Poland has not changed its foreign policy. Therefore, a good climate around our efforts toward stabilisation accords with the interests of the true friends of the Polish people.

PPAVDA REPORTS ON CURRENT SITUATION IN POLAND

LD140636 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2230 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan (TASS) -- Poland has now been living under martial law conditions for a month in an atmosphere of calm, of normal work at enterprises, and of order on the streets and in public places. Chaos and anarchy have been ended. Events are unfolding counter to the reckoning of counterrevolution, Warsaw correspondent Oleg Losoto writes in PRAVDA. He points out that Poland has entered 1982 with real hopes of resolving its complex economic and sociopolitical problems.

"Probably the most impressive fact at present is the increase in coal extraction. The majority of miners' collectives are now working conscientiously and increasing output. The hundreds of thousands of extra carloads are not only heat and light for apartments, power and raw materials for works and factories, for farms and hothouses, but are also convincing manifestation of conscientiousness, of true workers' solidarity, and of a feeling of lofty responsibility of the miners for the motherland's future."

"Our situation is now different from what it was a month ago," says S. (Kurek), first secretary of the PZPR committee at the Warsaw television station. "The responsibility of workers toward their tasks has risen, and people are showing initiative."

"The main thing is that the people's mood is now better," says Brigade leader K. (Kordon), "and they are working well. The continual discussions have ceased. Efforts are being concentrated on production. I think things would soon be normal if there were normal supplies of materials and of energy."

Brigade leader Z. (Gladysz) joins in the conversation: "The documents found at Solidarity's headquarters showed the true face of its extremist ringleaders. It has become clear where they were urging the workers."

"Now is a most important period in the life of the party," says R. (Mrowinski), first secretary of the PZPR committee at the automatic press works. "We must rid the party of ballast, of people who have compromised themselves, and of those who have violated its ideological principles. We are having talks with the communists, and want to know the stand of each of them."

TASS TRANSMITS PAP STATEMENT ON NATO DECLARATION

LD142048 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jan, TASS -- The POLISH PRESS AGENCY (PAP) was issued a statement in connection with the communique of the NATO Council's Brussels session, which says that NATO impudently interferes in Poland's domestic affairs and flagrantly violates generally recognised norms of international relations. The NATO countries assume the right to dictate to the sovereign state how to resolve its internal problems and want to make development or relations dependent on their approval.

The artificial linkage of problems of the domestic situation in Poland with the USSR's policy, and the threat of curtailing East-West cooperation show, PAP stresses, that NATO's aim is to heighten international tension and use the situation in Poland as a pretext for an anti-socialist and anti-Soviet campaign. The communique was adopted largely thanks to the pressure from the United States whose interference in Poland's internal affairs, support for anti-socialist forces and economic "sanctions" are in obvious contradiction with norms of international relations.

The current situation in Poland poses no threat to anyone either in Europe or in other parts of the world. Martial law will be lifted as soon as the situation permits. On this matter, PAP agency points out, we will be guided by our state interests and our own independent assessment of the situation. Counting on financial and economic "sanctions" will not help attain the goals pursued by NATO, but they will always remain in the memory of the Polish people as a manifestation of ill will. They are in sharp contrast to the aid extended to Poland by the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries which are ready to support the Polish economy now in a difficult situation. Poland jointly with its allies will continue to counter the aspirations of certain circles in the West to pursue a policy of interference in the home affairs of sovereign states.

WEST EUROPEAN STANCE ON U.S. SANCTIONS VIEWED

DW141829 Moscow in German to Germany 1630 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Viktor Tanin commentary]

[Text] Now as before Washington is bringing gross and cynical pressure to bear on its Atlantic allies so as to make them support the discriminatory measures against Poland and the Soviet Union announced by President Reagan. The latest proof for this is NATO's foreign ministers' conference in Brussels during which a fresh attempt was made at compelling the West European states to (?sacrifice) East-West trade relations. Our commentator Viktor Tanin comments:

The provocative gamble about Poland, which was stated by Washington, is aimed at aggravating the situation on the European Continent to the utmost. The West European countries are not only denied the right to an opinion of their own but also the possibility of defending their national interests. They are forced to renounce the established economic and other relations with the socialist countries and to embark upon the road of fruitless and dangerous confrontation.

How does West Europe react to the ruthless demands of Washington to not lag behind it in all of its unilateral actions? We say it frankly: The stance taken by the West European partners of the United States is inconsistent and controversial. They grant themselves the right to prescribe to the Polish authorities how they have to behave in their own house, meaning in Poland.

Apart from this gross interference in the affairs of a sovereign state, the West European countries, however, refused to participate in the sanctions against the People's Republic of Poland and the USSR. A similar stance was taken by Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt during his talks with President Reagan. What became obvious here certainly were the experiences and realism as well as the awareness of West Europe's long-term interests. In the decade of detente a great degree of security indeed was achieved in relations between East and West Europe as well as understanding for the possibility of good relations. In the course of this decade mutual scientific, technical and industrial cooperation developed intensively. I just want to list a few figures: The USSR's trade turnover with the Western countries increased from R4.7 billion to R31.6 billion. In the past year alone the exports of the FRG, France, Britain, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark to the Soviet Union increased by 21 percent and these countries' imports of Soviet commodities increased by 32 percent. The successful development of economic relations with the Soviet Union is particularly important for the West European countries now when they experience an economic decline and suffer losses through the underutilization of production capacities and the constantly rising number of jobless.

Cooperation with the West European states naturally also entails advantages for the Soviet Union in a number of important economic fields. It must be stressed in this respect that what is most important in the USSR's economic relations with the West European states is not only the requirements of today. These relations are based on a far-reaching perspective and they are of a comprehensive nature. This orientation toward a long-term perspective also constitutes an orientation toward solid and peaceful coexistence as well as good neighborhood. Nobody will deny that economic relations between East and West are becoming an ever more substantial and stabilizing factor in Europe. This is not to Washington's liking. Washington is not interested in the strengthening of peace on the European Continent, which American strategists regard as the battlefield for the so-called limited nuclear war planned by them. Likewise the ruling quarters of the United States are not interested in the economic strengthening of the West European states. What actually is at stake is that at the beginning of the eighties the U.S. share in the capitalist world production has decreased by approximately 30 percent, whereas the West European share increased by more than 35 percent. This change, of course, is not to the liking of the U.S. monopoly masters. They are doing everything so as to undermine the positions of the West European competitors. They are using the dollar with a view to bringing pressure to bear on their main competitors. They are forcing the West European countries to constantly increase their military expenditures, because they realize that this enhances inflation and torpedoes the already difficult situation of the United States' Atlantic allies.

Now, too, Washington's policy of sanctions in the last analysis is aimed at West Europe and, as the American paper Baltimore SUN writes, the West Europeans are asking themselves as to whether the American President may have the intention of doing more harm to his allies than to the Russians? And this question is absolutely justified. After all, it has become a habit in Washington to simply disregard the vital interests of the Atlantic partners.

Thus, it compelled them at the time to participate in the sanctions against Iran, though up to 60 percent of the crude oil, without which the West European countries cannot exist, is reaching Western Europe through the Straits of Hormuz. Washington now is trying to torpedo the gas-pipe agreement concluded between the Soviet Union and a number of West European firms. It thereby pursues the same egoistic aim, since the deliveries of Soviet natural gas will lessen West Europe's dependence on crude oil from the Middle East. The keys to these crude-oil chambers are in the pockets of the owners of American concerns. The story with the gas-pipe agreement is no individual case. Washington has tried repeatedly to torpedo the East-West economic relations. But it is clear to everybody that it is easier to sever such relations than to restore them. What the politicians of those West European countries must seriously ponder on is which massive pressure is now being brought to bear on them from overseas.

SOVIET MEDIA COMMENTS ON U.S. POLICY IN POLAND

Dangerous Policy of U.S.

LD141408 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Vladyslav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] Whereas the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries are working to strengthen peace and cooperation in Europe, the United States is trying to turn Poland into a seat of international tension. Commentary is by our observer Vladyslav Kozyakov and here is what he writes:

At talks just held in Moscow, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and his Polish counterpart Jozef Czyrek reaffirmed the principled line of the two countries -- that of undeviatingly honoring all the treaties and agreements on which a mutually advantageous cooperation between East and West is based. That is, the line of preserving everything that had been achieved over the past decade through joint efforts to turn Europe into a continent of permanent peace and to work for more successes in this realm.

Of course, this approach meets not only the interests of the Soviet and Polish peoples, and not only the interests of other socialist countries. This approach is no doubt also in the national interests of all countries that participated in the Helsinki summit, the United States included. For the destinies of universal peace depend on the continuing and intensifying process of easing tensions in Europe.

The Soviet Union and Poland have reaffirmed adherence to the joint and unified line of the Warsaw Treaty countries of working to ease tension, for cooperation and peace. And this in the current situation assumes particularly great significance, for the Reagan administration has taken the road of gross interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign socialist country -- the Polish People's Republic. The men in Washington are trying to handle Poland as a United States state, like their California or Texas. Attempts are being made to tell the Polish people and government just what they should do in their country, and what policy to pursue. What we see is a gross violation of the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki Final Act, which prescribed respect for the sovereignty of all countries and (forbade) interference in the home affairs of other peoples.

The line the Reagan administration is pursuing reflects the desire to prevent the situation in Poland from normalizing, and to turn the country into a seat of tension in Europe. It's an ominous development that the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet campaign has been launched in Washington, precisely at a time when the hope has appeared among the peoples of a resumed dialogue to lessen military tension and reduce nuclear armaments. The top men in Washington are now, just as in the past, looking for pretexts to complicate the atmosphere of international relations and to make the dialogue and negotiations more difficult. The steps undertaken recently by the United States administration against Poland and the Soviet Union, and the arm-twisting tactics to make the allies support this step are actions that all fit into the pattern of the dangerous strategy Washington is pursuing. It's a strategy that has long caused much anxiety among Europeans. It's a strategy according to which Europe is regarded as an arena of growing nuclear confrontation, and even as a theater of war where there could allegedly be a so-called limited and (?demonstration) employment of United States' nuclear weapons.

This dangerous militaristic approach by the Reagan administration towards Europe has been resolutely rebuffed by the West European public, but America's leaders apparently don't want to abandon their peace-threatening plans. So isn't that the reason, one way ask, why tension is being hotted up around Poland, an attempt to thwart mutually advantageous cooperation in Europe and impose on America's NATO allies nuclear missiles and intensified military confrontation?

Now, since in this situation of provocations and pressure from Washington, the Soviet Union and Poland have reaffirmed their adherence to the policy of easing tension, of dialogue and disarmament, it's evidence of that responsible policy pursued by the members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The USSR and Poland stand for a successful end to the Madrid meeting, including the adoption of a decision to hold a conference on disarmament and the easing of military tension in Europe. The USSR and Poland attach particular attention to the achievement of agreement at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. The Soviet Union and Poland stand for a resumption without delay of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. The joint Soviet-Polish communique on the talks in Moscow points out that both sides attach priority importance to the task of lessening and removing military confrontation in Europe and averting the threat of nuclear war. This stand of the Soviet Union and Poland reveals the two countries' concern for peace and the prosperity of the peoples of Europe, America and indeed the whole world.

TASS Cites Polish Press

LD141608 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 14 Jan 82

["Attempt at Gross Interference" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Jan, TASS -- "At present, when the situation in Poland is gradually stabilising, when people breathe freer and the production rhythm is beginning to become stable, the United States is trying to hamper all this by resorting to economic and other sanctions with regard to Poland, joining to this adventurous line its NATO allies," TRYBUNA LUDU writes in a commentary devoted to the results of the NATO session's council [as received].

All this "represents inadmissible pressure on the independent Polish state, pressure which is incompatible with the letter and spirit of the United Nations Charter, with the Helsinki Final Act and elementary norms of international intercourse." Measures which are being carried out by Poland's supreme bodies constitute "Poland's national decision; this concerns Poles alone," the newspaper stresses.

Aid extended to the Polish People's Republic by the Soviet Union is in striking contrast with the actions of the United States which for the sake of its imperialist aims would like to doom the Polish people to deprivations and suffering, writes the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI. "Poland, as repeatedly stressed by its leaders, has been and will remain an inviolable link in the Warsaw Treaty, a member of the socialist community. This should be taken into consideration by all who threaten the socialist Polish state."

PRAVDA Views U.S. Interference

LD150152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 14 Jan 82

[By PRAVDA commentator Vladimir Bolshakov]

[Text] In connection with Polish events, Washington and some other Western capitals have recently been making reference, quite irrelevantly, to the 1975 Helsinki Final Act. It is asserted that the state of emergency introduced in Poland and the internment of shameless counterrevolutionaries subsidized and inspired by the Western secret services allegedly is a breach of the Helsinki agreement. The Polish authorities have more than once pointed out that the steps they have taken do not in any way breach the articles of the Final Act nor the UN Charter, nor the country's Constitution. Their implementation is the sovereign right of the Polish state. At the same time the Polish side has more than once pointed out the blatant breaches of the Helsinki agreements by NATO countries, first among them the United States.

As before, they are trying in every way to encourage antisocialist forces in Poland, and encourage them to overthrow the system existing there. This was being done, and is being done, in a variety of ways, from criminal subversive activity by the secret service to official statements from the White House. The campaign in support of the failed counter-revolution, clearly inspired by Washington and NATO's propaganda centers, plainly demonstrates that among the friends of the extremists reaching for power in Poland walk the hangman's juntas of Pinochet in Chile and Duarte in El Salvador, the Zionists responsible for genocide in the Arab lands occupied by Israel, and the masters of cloak-and-dagger work from the CIA. With uncommon impudence this campaign attempts to dictate to the sovereign Polish state and the people of Poland how they should resolve their internal affairs.

Replying to these wellwishers, the working people of Poland demand, as publications in the Polish press testify, that interference in Poland's internal affairs cease forthwith.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Criticism

PM141645 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jan 82 p 3

[International observer A. Leontyev article under the rubric "Observer's Notes": "Poland Is Not Oklahoma"]

[Text] You cannot ban dogs from howling, particularly in 1982, which Eastern calendars consider the "Year of the Dog." Let them howl. It is a bad thing, however, when this is done by those to whom it should not come naturally. Although such an occpation does not bring the desired effect, its consequences could be very grave.

...Poland is not Texas or Oklahoma. It is not subject to the U.S. President and does not belong to NATO. Poland is a free, independent country belonging to the fraternal family of socialist states and the Warsaw Treaty Organization. Its lawful authorities adopted lawful measures to restore public order in the country, which does not violate any international treaties or agreements and which threatens no one.

So why has such hysteria been raised, such a howl with thousands of voices, to put it bluntly, in the United States, which moreover is thousands of kilometers from Poland? One would think that Polish soldiers had appeared not on the streets of Polish cities but on the streets of New York or Chicago. President Reagan has announced "sanctions" against the Soviet Union, which is held "responsible" for the introduction of martial law in Poland. At the White House on 2 January a 90-minute session, under the chairmanship of Vice President Bush, of the "special crisis management group," which is a subgroup of the National Security Council, was held to discuss the development of the situation in Poland. Essentially it discussed how to complicate the situation in Poland. The U.S. leaders are not sparing in threats and insults against Poland or in exhortations and advice on how the sovereign Polish state should behave and what it should or should not do. It is hard to say which is the greater here -- the insolence or the ignorance. There is plenty of both.

The Reagan administration states that "human rights" are allegedly being violated in Poland. But in fact what it has in mind is the "right" of Solidarity obscurantists to prepare a coup d'etat, terrorize the people and erect gallows for communists. Why do the "defenders of human rights," not study the situation not in Poland, where no one is being killed, but in the countries neighboring the United States where tyranny and violence are carried out by dictators and tyrants so generously helped by Washington. From UN figures alone, 40,000 patriots have been executed in Haiti during the 24-year rule of the Duvalier family. In 27 years in Guatemala, 80,000 people have been shot or tortured or have "disappeared without trace." In Chile, the Pinochet regime has eliminated 40,000 people since 1973. About 12,000 citizens have been murdered in El Salvador in the last year alone. And throughout these countries, the murders are committed with American weapons.

Why is the U.S. capital silent over these scandalous crimes? No word of condemnation toward the despots and bloody butchers! Instead, those gentlemen fill the whole world with howls about the "atrocities" which the Polish authorities are allegedly committing and of their "innocent victims." There have been quite a few hypocrites in the history of mankind, but the American kind have probably outdone them all.

Even some Western politicians quite rightly point out that the U.S. leaders lose control and cease seeing the world as it really is at the mere mention of Poland. The reason for this is tied up with U.S. imperialism's special strategic plans for Poland. The CIA launched "operation Poland" some years ago. It was decided that what failed in Hungary and Czechoslovakia would be made to succeed in Poland. Washington, Gus Hall, secretary general of the Communist Party of the United States, said, regarded the annihilation of Poland, located in the heart of the socialist community, as the first step toward the realization of the dream which it has cherished for 64 years now -- the annihilation of socialism everywhere. The United States hoped to start by destroying the socialist system in Poland and detaching it from the Warsaw Pact, thereby striking a heavy blow against the socialist community and its political, economic and military positions and altering in the West's favor the correlation of forces in Europe.

A great deal of money was spent for this purpose. In the U.S. capital they were confident, however, that it would yield big dividends. The Washington POST boasted that a counterrevolution in Poland "is worth 50 B-1 bombers, since it is sure to radically alter the correlation of forces in Europe." That is why the WALL STREET JOURNAL stressed: "The West must continue to assign funds" to help Poland to "gradually abandon communism." By the end of last year Washington considered that it had already "abandoned" it and that the Polish apple was ripe enough to drop at any time into the cowboy hat proffered from across the ocean.

But Washington's Polish adventure failed ignominiously. "Fortunately," the Paris-based L'HUMANITE writes, "the days are gone when a former Hollywood cowboy can unilaterally dictate terms. The present correlation of forces in the world arena makes it impossible for anyone to do that."

But there are those in the U.S. leadership who are unwilling to accept this and to learn from their failure. It would seem that along with the Maoist "theory" of the "acceptability" and even "usefulness" of another war, they have also inherited the late Mao's dictum that "the more you study the more stupid you become." Washington is continuing its futile and stupid policy toward Poland. Attempts to lure the U.S. NATO allies and Japan onto the same path are being stepped up. The "Polish question" has already been discussed at a NATO conference and at a meeting of the foreign ministers of the West European EEC countries.

So far the allies are disinclined to sacrifice their interests in order to satisfy U.S. ambitions. Washington is jumpy and is hurrying to play the "Poland card" and to turn the Polish crisis into an international conflict. Typically, the more the situation in Poland gets back to normal, the louder the U.S. slanderers howl and the more outrageously they interfere in Poland's internal affairs, flouting the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act and the most basic international laws and norms.

It can be said with confidence, however, that their latest efforts to "take" Poland will have no more success than previously. Many Poles have learned from their own bitter experience who are their real friends and who are their enemies. They are not fooled by their transatlantic "benefactors'" crocodile tears.

The Polish people won their freedom at the cost of millions of human lives. Some 600,000 Soviet officers and men died on Polish soil in the fight against fascism. The Poles and their brothers did not shed their blood so that U.S. imperialism assisted by all sorts of traitors and riff-raff would take over the country and restore the capitalist order there. Poland has always been and will remain an independent country and a firm link in the socialist community.

U.S. sanctions and all sorts of embargoes will frighten no one. "These measures," the Indian newspaper PATRIOT writes, "will further strengthen the view of President Reagan as a cold war-monger but can in no way undermine the USSR's positions." Moreover, as the U.S. TV company NBC put it, "the White House measures will hurt the United States more than Moscow. U.S. experts calculate that Washington's action will cost U.S. companies $300 million a year in lost sales to the Soviet Union."

Not even the U.S. allies believe that the United States can achieve anything by all sorts of embargoes and sanctions. "More than once in recent years we have had economic and other sanctions, but they can hardly change the world," FRG Chancellor H.Schmidt said. As reported in the newspaper MAINICHI, one of the directors of a large Japanese firm put it even more bluntly. These sanctions, he said, "will be about as effective as dogs barking in the distance."

I could not put it better myself.

Moscow RPP on U.S. Interference

LD141432 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German to Germany 1530 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Soviet Union and Poland discussed the attempts by the U.S. administration and some countries of the North Atlantic bloc to inerfere in the internal affairs of the Polish state. Attention was drawn to this during the talks held in Moscow between the Soviet and Polish foreign ministers, Andrey Gromyko and Jozef Czyrek. The most recent evidence of such interference are the Brussels talks held by NATO foreign ministers and the documents adopted there. These practically try to dictate to the Polish authorities how they should act and how they should manage their own affairs. At the same time, the documents list a series of (?fabrications) about the socialist states and their policy.

Evidence of the hypocrisy of the statement adopted in the Belgian capital are the calls it contained for Poland to settle its problems without interference from outside. At the same time, the NATO foreign ministers call on the Polish authorities to lift the state of emergency, release the internees and resume the dialogue with the church and Solidarity trade union. In other words, the politicians of the United States and its allies are calling on Poland from outside to give the go-ahead again to the activity of counterrevolutionary and anti-socialist forces which brought the country to collapse, to chaos and to stagnation. This sort of recommendation, advice and demands pursues the goal of casting doubt on the constitutional action of the sovereign Polish Government which alone has the right to determine the order in its own country. No other may or is entitled to interfere in the decisions of the Polish authorities. At the same time, this represents a violation of the most important international agreements, including the Helsinki Final Act which directly obligates states to refrain from military, economic and political interference in the affairs of the other countries.

The participants of the NATO Council meeting tried to justify their action by referring to the desire to help the Poles and to give the Polish people the opportunity to determine their country's political development themselves. If one looks at the matter thoroughly, however, the following becomes clear: This is none other than an attempt to prevent the process of normalization in the Polish People's Republic, an attempt to undermine the socialist (?system), extricate Poland from the socialist community and thus secure a military and strategic advantage in Europe for the United States and its partners.

This striving has been admitted by none other than U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. At a press conference at the NATO headquarters, he was asked: For what reason did the North Atlantic bloc, which is largely a military organization, assume the right to lay down measures for economic pressure on Poland? For his answer, the U.S. secretary of state could think of nothing better to say than that the events in Poland affect the security of the Western world.

This could not have been stated more frankly. If one follows the logic of Alexander Haig, then a victory by antisocialist forces in Poland would correspond with NATO interests, and a defeat of their [word indistinct] represents a threat to the interests of the United States and its partners. If one considers, however, that the activity of the antisocialist forces has long been financed by Western secret services, then it becomes clear that the very strength of the hopes placed in events in Poland is the cause of the (?loud) anti-Soviet and anti-Polish campaign with its recommendations and sanctions conceived by the United States against the Soviet Union and Poland. This campaign corresponds with the interests of the present U.S. administration which is following a course of confrontation and undermining relations of good-neighborliness. The striving of the United States, however, hardly corresponds with the interests of the West European countries which, from their own experience, have been convinced of the need to continue detente and mutual cooperation between European countries.

SHITIKOV ADDRESSES SOVIET-POLISH SOIREE

LD142130 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 14 Jan 82

[From the "Vremya" program]

[Text] A soiree took place in Moscow today devoted to the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Warsaw from the German fascist invaders.

Comrade Shitikov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and chairman of the Central Board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society, and others noted that the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic. Based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationals, meet the interests of both peoples. They reliably serve the cause of socialism and have become an important factor in the stability of Europe.

The speakers stressed that the Soviet people support socialist Poland's efforts aimed at surmounting the difficulties it is facing.

In his address, Division General Szczesnowicz, military, naval and air attache, attached to the embassy of the Polish People's Republic in Moscow, expressed gratitude to the Soviet people for the fraternal aid being given to Poland at a time which is difficult for it.

Taking part in the soiree was Olszewski, ambassador of the Polish People's Republic in the USSR.

MOSCOW NOTES TANJUG REPORT ON SHEHU DEATH

LD141744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The TANJUG agency has put out a report on the situation in Albania, which, citing authoritative observers, claims that Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers, was killed and was the victim of an acute struggle within the country's top leadership. Tirana's official announcement that Enver Hoxha's closest associate committed suicide on 18 December last year is thereby refuted.

GROMYKO RECEIVES NEW FRENCH ENVOY ARNAUD

LD131742 Moscow TASS in English 1655 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jan, TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received today the newly appointed ambassador of the French Republic to the Soviet Union Claude Arnaud.

They discussed some questions connected with the state of the Soviet-French relations as well as international problems of mutual interest.

During the conversation Andrey Gromyko stressed the stability and consistency of the principled course of the Soviet Union to consolidate peace, to curtail the arms race, especially nuclear, to develop equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between states, including naturally, that between the Soviet Union and France.

On the Soviet side, attention was drawn to the incompatibility with the best interests of the European peoples, with the interests of detente and peace, of the attempts by definite NATO circles to artificially fan tensions and to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states. [sentence as received] The concern for peace and a peaceful future for Europe calls for efforts in another direction: that of strengthening the European security, reducing military confrontation, and discussing and resolving the long overdue international problems through negotiations.

SCHMIDT, MITTERRAND DISCUSS INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS

LD132056 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Paris, 13 Jan, TASS -- West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt arrived here today for a brief visit. He had a meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand. According to mass media reports, during the meeting the sides discussed topical international problems, above all East-West relations in conditions of the aggravation of international tension caused by U.S. actions over the events in Poland. The sides also discussed economic difficulties experienced by capitalist countries.

INCREASED NORWEGIAN ARMS SPENDING CRITICIZED

PM131231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 82 p 5

[Correspondent dispatch: "A Dangerous Course"]

[Text] Helsinki, 6 Jan -- "Norway has become the number one militarist state in north Europe" -- such is the conclusion reached by the Norwegian newspaper FRIHETEN in analyzing the policy of the country's ruling circles and the dynamics of growth of its military spending.

Shortly before the end of last year the Norwegian Storting (parliament) approved the country's military budget for the current year to the tune of 10.5 billion kroner, presented by the ruling cabinet of the Hoeyre [conservative] Party led by Kaare Willoch. In comparison with last year, this 4-percent hike even exceeds what the Pentagon is demanding from its European NATO partners.

In terms of the scale of per capital military spending among the NATO countries last year, Norway occupied second place behind the United States and outstripped such countries as the FRG and Britain.

In the year just begun, FRIHETEN indicates, each Norwegian will give about 2,800 kroner to the arms race. Back in 1975 this figure was approximately 1,200 kroner.

Oslo often talks of the importance of further efforts to strengthen peace and detente, curb the arms race and create a nuclear-free zone in north Europe. However...on the condition of preliminary consultations within the NATO framework. But this bloc is demanding a constant buildup in military potential from Norway as well as from its other members. So how can there be any talk of a "nuclear-free north?"

HAIG, WEINBERGER MIDDLE EAST VISITS VIEWED

Goal: Camp David Plan

LD131644 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 13 Jan 82

["Beware of Visitors From Washington!" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Vasiliy Leonidov]

[Text] Moscow, 13 Jan, TASS -- It has been announced in Washington that Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger will leave for the Middle East early next month on a trip that will take him to Saudi Arabia and Oman. The Pentagon's spokesman did not say what were the aims of his chief's projected visit to the region of permanent instability and the problems he was going to discuss in each country. But the nature and aims of Mr Weinberger's trip are an open secret to everybody since they follow from the U.S. administration's overall militarist policy in the Middle East. The U.S. Government's top priority goal there is to activate the so-called Camp David process, i.e. the policy of the United States' direct military penetration into the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area and consolidation of its positions there. With those aims in mind, the U.S. Department of State and the Pentagon, each in its particular sphere, are mounting intensive pressure on a number of Arab countries in order to obtain there permanent military and naval bases that would be withdrawn from national control and modelled on those bases the U.S. has had for many decades in the Philippines, Okinawa and South Korea.

U.S. specialists have already started work on one such base in Oman. This gave rise to resolute protests by the Arab public even in the countries with pro-American governments.

U.S. State Secretary Alexander Haig is already staying in the Middle East. He arrived in Egypt from Brussels yesterday and will go to Israel Thursday for talks with Tel Aviv officials within the framework of the ill-famed "special relations" between the U.S. and Israel. The main purpose of his visit, according to the U.S. press, Mr Haig will concentrate on discussing in detail the formation of the "multilateral force" for deployment on the Sinai, which is envisaged by the Camp David deal. The force is designed to act in close cooperation with the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf area, secure Israel's military protection and ensure that there be no punishment for its policy of aggression against the Arab peoples and the annexation of Arab lands.

As we see, the succession of visits by so highly placed U.S. officials is far from being accidental. Both are aimed at attaining one and the same goal by a kind of division of labour between the U.S. secretary of state and the U.S. defence secretary. Washington is seeking to make a maximum use of the Camp David accords, spearheaded against all Arab states without exception, in a bid to achieve its hegemonistic aims. The Camp David treaty serves only the interests of Washington and Tel Aviv. It is precisely this separate deal that has opened the way for the U.S. thrust into the Middle East which spells political upheavals, confrontation and the threat of enslavement for the peoples in the region.

Haig Talks on Palestine

LD131806 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary from the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig had talks in Cairo with President Husni Mubarak and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. The main topic of the talks was so-called autonomy for the Palestinians who, like the overwhelming majority of the Arabs, regard such autonomy as a political trick to consolidate Israel's annexation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Washington insists that the talks on self-rule should be completed by the date fixed for the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Sinai in April, when they will be replaced by the so-called multi-national forces, which basically consist of U.S. forces. Washington and Tel Aviv see as the main reason for the impasse reached by the tripartite talks on self-rule the stance adopted by Cairo, which views this self-rule as only the first step toward resolving the Palestinian problem.

We should conclude, therefore, that the U.S. secretary of state is working to remove the impasse at the expense of concessions by Cairo. Washington wants Cairo to accept the Israeli interpretation of self-rule, which Tel Aviv has described as the last concession it will make to the Arabs. Let us not forget that both Tel Aviv and Washington categorically reject the Palestinian people's basic right to establish an independent state in their homeland, and oppose the liberation of East Jerusalem.

Tel Aviv is pressing ahead with steps for the actual annexation of Palestinian territories while the talks on self-rule are taking place. The occupiers are fixing the border which will separate the Gaza Strip from the Sinai Peninsula. At the town of Rafah the Israeli occupiers are using bulldozers to dig up the border, to demolish dwellings and buildings that belong to Palestinians and Egyptians residing in the town. The Israelis are creating a wide strip on this border in which no Arab will be allowed to set foot. At the same time, Israel continues to claim that the Gaza Strip belongs to Israel.

Further on Haig Talks

LD131834 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Beirut, 13 Jan, TASS -- U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig arrived in Cairo and began talks with President Mubarak and other Egyptian leaders. Judging by the reports of the Arab press, the leading subject of the talks is the so-called Palestinian autonomy, which the initiators of the anti-Arab Camp David deal are trying to substitute for the right of the Arab people of Palestine to national self-determination and to the establishment of their independent national state.

Just like all the previous visits of high-ranking U.S. emissaries to the Middle East, Haig's current visit is intended primarily to secure the interests of the U.S. imperialist circles and to appease the expansionistic appetite of their "strategic ally," Israel. Local journalists believe that, concerting his activities with Tel Aviv, the U.S. secretary of state will try to force the new Egyptian leadership to adopt the Israeli-American plan for docked "autonomy" for the Palestinians on the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip before this coming April, when Egypt is to take over the remaining occupied part of the Sinai Peninsula.

The establishment of the regime of "autonomy" would actually create conditions for the subsequent annexation by Israel of those occupied lands. Tel Aviv and Washington are bringing gross pressure to bear on the Egyptian leadership in a bid to achieve their objectives. It has become known, for instance, that the Begin government, backed by the United States, has decided to refrain from dismantling the Israeli settlements in the Sinai. This step is viewed by observers as open blackmail of Egypt.

The current visit of the U.S. secretary of state is taking place within the framework of U.S. overall strategy aimed at "settling" the Middle East crisis along the lines of Camp David -- that is, at the expense of the vital interests of the Arabs, primarily the Arab people of Palestine.

POST AS-SADAT DEVELOPMENTS, POLICIES SURVEYED

LD132330 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 12 Jan 82

["Summary" of Konstantin Geyvandov IZVESTIYA article: "Egypt After As-Sadat"]

[Text] The trial of the persons accused of assassinating former Egyptian President as-Sadat continues in Cairo.

It is expected that more of these trials will take place. At first As-Sadat's assassination used to be portrayed as the result of an action carried out by an isolated group of four people. Then it became clear that a conspiracy was involved. Naturally all this is regarded as something of government significance from the Egyptian authorities' point of view. But this is no longer the main point. The important thing now, as far as the Egyptians' future is concerned, is to give a clear answer to the following question. What caused the incident of 6 October?

Of course nobody intends to justify this act of terrorism, but it is necessary to see the truth and admit that this act of terrorism is an expression of protest against the policy of the Egyptian leadership in recent years, which led the country to an impasse, and that this policy was personified by As-Sadat. It appears that this is perceived by the interest shown everywhere to the following questions: In which direction will Egypt go? What will happen to the Egyptian people now that this policy has led to such results at the military parade in Cairo on 6 October of last year?

The reason for this interest is that the international press attaches great significance to what has been said and written in Cairo during the past 3 months or so. The new Egyptian President Husni Mubarak said that he regards himself as a successor to As-Sadat and that he intends to pursue the policy laid down under As-Sadat. It was pointed out that Egypt intends to fulfill the terms of the peace treaty it signed with Israel. Nevertheless the Western media point out some new phenomena in Cairo. During his recent meeting with members of the People's Assembly in the Arab Republic of Egypt, Husni Mubarak said that Egypt intends to pursue a peaceful policy and has no intention of attacking any Arab state. Husni Mubarak added: We always strive for good-neighborly relations with the Arab countries, and this is certainly our national strategy. In this connection it is pointed out that the Egyptian press, radio and television have actually stopped the propaganda campaign against the neighboring Arab states which was waged during the As-Sadat reign. As for matters related to Egyptian foreign policy, the statement made by President Husni Mubarak to the correspondent of the Egyptian paper AL-AHRAM has aroused great interst. He said that Egypt will pursue a policy aimed at overcoming enmity toward any state. In this connection Husni Mubarak said that the gates of Egypt will remain open and that a hand is extended, as before, to all those who want to shake it.

A new phenomenon emerged recently, a development in the internal political situation in Egypt. For example, a large number of the 1,600 Egyptian detainees have been released. They were arrested in September last year when As-Sadat resorted to wide-scale persecution of the opposition. Those who were released were granted their civil rights anew. AL-AHRAM said that the (?military) court in the country has begun to look into the legitimacy of such actions carried out by the late president. The case filed by the Coptic group contains a protest against the legality of the arrests which were made at the time, and the dissolution of religious societies, and the abolition of the right to publish several papers and magazines because they criticized the regime.

Public opinion in Egypt [words indistinct] is positively [words indistinct] reacting to the measures which the authorities recently took to combat corruption and embezzlement. In this connection the foreign press states that it is not unlikely that new scandals will emerge in future, too.

The London-based Arabic newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT wrote that it is expected that the investigation will extend to Jihan as-Sadat, the widow of the late president. The paper pointed out that the public prosecutor in Egypt has received a large number of complaints from her. [as heard]

Recently a new government was formed in Egypt. It is the first government after As-Sadat. Practically all of the leaders of the ministries which control the economic activities have been reinstated. Some Egyptian papers pointed out in their comments on all this that it can be considered an admission that the situation in the economic sphere is still unsatisfactory.

Such an appraisal was evident in the speech made by President Husni Mubarak at the first meeting of the new Cabinet when the great significance of solving the economic problems was stressed. These economic problems include increased production and work productivity, the organization of consumption and imports, the search for new sources of investment, a radical solution to the housing problem, the guarantee of food for the population and the consolidation of the public sector.

Attention inside and outside the Arab world is being given to these new phenomena in Egypt's life today. The following question now comes to mind: Are all these phenomena a mere effort by the present leadership to consolidate its positions following the shock it suffered on 6 October last, or a true intention to save the country from the impasse it fell into thanks to the policy of President as-Sadat? It appears the near future will provide an answer.

U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY CAUSES STRIFE

PM131505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 82 p 4

[Y. Glukhov article: "The Near East: Fruit of the 'New' U.S. Strategy"]

[Text] Tel Aviv's blatant attempt to annex historically Syrian territory, the Golan Heights, has caused a further exacerbation of tension in the Near East. This act was resolutely denounced by the UN Security Council and deemed invalid, with no force in international law. The Security Council is now resuming its work on the question of imposing sanctions on the occupiers. In this situation even the United States was obliged to dissociate itself from its Israeli partner. But the facts show this move to be nothing more than a political farce. According to a Washington POST report, U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig has already assured the Israeli ambassador that the Reagan administration is blocking all possible UN decisions regarding the imposition of effective sanctions against Israel.

The sharp deterioration in the Near East situation is largely the work of the United States, the fruit of Washington's so-called "new" strategy in this region. Its elaboration has been actively pursued recently in connection with the obvious failure of Camp David diplomacy. The recent Egyptian events, which shocked the White House, merely accelerated this process. A complicated change of course in midstream, so to speak, is characteristic of the United States in the Near East, particularly since the assassination of Anwar as-Sadat," the Washington POST wrote.

Emergency steps were taken to save the Camp David legacy. As in the past, the main gamble was on Israel. On 30 November 1981 the U.S.-Israeli "Memorandum on Mutual Understanding in the Sphere of Strategic Cooperation" was signed. The United States has thus embarked on the creation of an official military pact with Israel, to serve the interests of U.S. imperialism.

To conceal this fact and fearing for its interests in the Arab world, the United States has resorted to flagrant falsification and blackmail of the Arab states with the imagined "Soviet threat." Moreover, Washington has begun seriously to nurture the idea of "strategic consensus" with certain Arab countries. Arab states like Egypt, and Israel, U.S. President R. Reagan has stated, "can jointly form a force which will restrain the troublemaker, the Soviet Union, from machinations in the Near East."

Let us recall that Camp David diplomacy provided for the conclusion of separate deals between Israel and Arab states as the preliminary stage toward knocking together under U.S. auspices, a pro-imperialist alliance aimed against the Soviet Union and progressive Arab countries and national liberation movements. There has now been a change of emphasis. The creation of an anti-Soviet Near Eastern "entente" has been brought to the fore. As for the problems underlying the Near East conflict and the crisis situation persisting in this region, they are simply ignored. In trying the blinders of anti-Sovietism on for size, the White House is seriously hoping to close the Arabs' eyes to the real danger threatening their vital interests. This is the continuation of Israeli occupation, the flouting of the Palestinians' legitimate rights and U.S. interference in the region's affairs.

From the very start it was obvious that such an alliance was conceived only as subordination to U.S. diktat. A graphic example is the use of the Camp David agreements to this end. A very large Arab country, Egypt, was hitched to the Pentagon chariot. In supplying Cairo with weapons no less sophisticated than those supplied to Tel Aviv and in creating bases on Egyptian territory, the United States wanted to force that country to serve its interests. For instance, the plans to provoke an Egyptian-Libyan conflict and stifle the Libyan revolutionary regime at foreign hands were no accident. The Bright Star maneuvers confirmed that Egypt is viewed as a bridgehead for the Rapid Deployment Forces. The United States would like to turn Egyptian territory into a NATO firing range, creating "multinational forces" in Sinai with the participation of its NATO allies.

"Strategic consensus" is assuming the same ugly forms for Sudan, Oman and Somal, where the yankees are siting their military bases.

Take another example: U.S. relations with Saudi Arabia, which Washington is persistently trying to draw into the Camp David orbit, using their close financial and economic and military ties. The recent deal for the sale of AWACS aircraft to that country was acclaimed a pro-Arab gesture and the steering of a "balanced course." But what is the reality?

R. Allen, the president's national security aide who has just resigned, noted: The package deal with the Saudis, including the delivery of AWACS aircraft, will have no effect on Israel's ability to defeat any combination of potentially hostile forces in the region.

This sale directly accords with U.S. interests, Allen asserted. It increased the level of U.S. military potential if the United States should ever have to deploy armed forces in this region. And the Washington POST reported that the deal is directly linked with hopes for a "permanent military presence" and the creation of U.S. bases.

Along with the strategic advantages, the United States is counting on financial benefits. The administration, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCES MONITOR notes, is too genteel to stress the prosaic fact that Saudi Arabia, in contrast to Israel, can pay cash. Since 1947 the U.S. monopolies have earned $56 billion in business with the Saudis, including military deliveries.

Arms sales to Riyadh are also a lever for overt interference in internal affairs. The U.S. President has already warned that Washington will not allow Saudi Arabia to become "another Iran."

Finally, U.S. diplomacy would like to use the Saudis' political weight to shore up the collapsing Camp David edifice. It is well known that Riyadh recently came up with a plan for a Near East settlement which has already been rejected by Israel. "At the moment," the Washington POST writes, "the Saudi plan has the look of a limited and in some aspects unpleasant document. Time, skillful efforts and a serious approach on the part of the Americans will be needed to turn it into something more."

The Washington administration is nurturing such plans with respect to Saudi Arabia. There are blatantly discriminatory terms flouting the Arabs' national dignity, as well as profound contradictions.

The United States acts as the guarantor of Israel's military superiority over the Arab countries, and this contains a direct threat to Saudi Arabia. Washington refuses to recognize the PLO and the Palestinians' lawful demands for the creation of their own state, while the Saudis support them. President Reagan recently advocated Israeli sovereignty over Jerusalem, while Riyadh demands the liberation of the city's occupied eastern part and considers itself the guardian of the Islamic holy places there. The United States is trying to impose seperate deals, while Saudi Arabia has rejected Camp David and advocates an international conference on the Near East with the Soviet Union's participation. That is why, hoping to suppress and dispose of these contradictions, the United States is shamelessly blackmailing the Saudis, and not just them, with the imagined "Soviet threat" and is using Israel as its tool.

The screen of lies is designed to conceal U.S. imperialism's true plans: the preparation of a counteroffensive in the Near East in alliance with Zionism to restore its lost positions. In its draft agreement Tel Aviv expressed readiness to take "responsibility for safeguarding security in the region from Pakistan to the Moroccan borders" -- that is, to officially perform gendarme functions in the region, serving the United States and deriving advantages of its own.

In turn, from the very start Washington has not been averse to encouraging the Israeli military and its ambitions.

It is no accident that the signing of the "Memorandum on Strategic Cooperation" was interpreted by the Israeli aggressors as the signal for further actions. Essentially the United States provoked Israel's attempt to annex Syria's Golan Heights. Israeli Defense Minister Sharon stated that the United States was kept informed of the plans which were being nurtured.

This indulgent attitude toward the Israeli expansionists is complicated by the fact that the interests of U.S. imperialism in the Near East are not limited to Israel. They are far broader. Hence the disputes which regularly arise. Tel Aviv's extremism is constantly putting the Washington administration in a difficult position, destroying the window-dressing of pro-Arab policy. That is what has happened now in connection with the Israeli annexation of the Golan Heights. Seeking not to lose face, the United States has announced the suspension of the "strategic agreement" with the Israelis while the latter, in turn, adopting an offended air, have started to speak of "annulling" it. But it emerges that this was all just for public consumption. It was Reagan again who hastened to give assurances that the agreement remains in force and the the United States is "loyal to the principle of relations with Israel, loyal to the guarantees it has given."

Family quarrels in the U.S.-Israeli camp do not alter the essence of the sinister alliance which has taken shape. According to a statement by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger: "The fundamental alliance between the United States and Israel remains strong and permanent." Recent events have merely revealed its aggressive nature still further.

Under the "memorandum on mutual understanding" Israel has even been given the mission of struggling against "the Soviet threat" and for the first time it is being pushed toward direct confrontation with the Soviet Union. Never before have imperialist and Zionist circles demonstrated in such a blatant form that they are concerned least of all for the security of the Israeli people and their state and that they are prepared to plunge it into any adventures for the sake of their own selfish interests.

The perniciousness of the United States' "new" Near East strategy is obvious. It deviates from actual reality and bodes many new disasters, conflicts and upheavals. This primitive strategic concept of knocking together blocs on the basis of anti-Sovietism is dictated by one thing -- U.S. imperialism's hegemonistic aspirations and an unbridled desire to strengthen its positions in the Near and Middle East at any price.

Washington's clumsy maneuvers are exposed and rejected by the Arab public. Not confrontation and the kindling of hostility but a collective search for a just and all-embracing settlement with the participation of all interested sides -- that is the path for the peoples of the Near East. It is this kind of strategy, a strategy of peace, that the Soviet Union pursues.

PRAVDA REPORTS SUDAN EVENTS, NOTES U.S. INTEREST

PM131713 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] New York, 7 Jan, (TASS) -- "Down with the United States!" "We will Not Submit to IMF Diktat!" Thousands of people held a demonstration in Khartoum with these slogans, strongly protesting the Numayri regime's antipopular policies. This is the fourth day that such demonstrations have been occurring in Khartoum, AP reports from the Sudanese capital.

The recent increase of more than 60 percent in sugar prices and the authorities' intention to increase the prices of flour and bread products served as the grounds for them. The city's indignant inhabitants destroyed 120 trading stores, burned tires and stoned passing vehicles.

Beirut, 7 Jan -- While breaking up a demonstration in Khartoum, the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR reports, the police and internal security forces blockaded up to 7,000 demonstrators in one city district, using firearms against them. A Khartoum university student was killed during the clashes, and 2,500 people were arrested. Despite the measures being taken by the authorities, the working people are continuing to demonstrate. Unknown persons caused an explosion in the building of the big government newspaper AL-AYYAM in protest at the authorities' punitive actions. All shops and stores and many industrial enterprises are closed in the capital. State establishments are guarded by army and police subunits.

Mass demonstrations against the Numayri regime, AS-SAFIR points out, have taken place in Port Sudan, Al-Mubayyid, Klassala and a number of other cities.

Local commentators draw attention to the fact that the mass demonstrations by the inhabitants of the capital and other cities coincided with the visit to that country of C. Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He intends to meet with President Numayri of Sudan in the very near future. As is known, Khartoum, which is oriented toward an alliance with the forces of imperialism, especially with the United States above all, has adopted a policy of militarization and of turning the country into a bridgehead for the American interventionist Rapid Deployment Force. Washington is extremely interested in maintaining the present regime in Sudan, which supported the Camp David separate deal.

IMPLICATIONS OF JOINING SINAI FORCE POINTED OUT

PM131135 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Kapralov article: "Camp David in Sinai"]

[Text] Just as a squally wind dies down before a storm, so it is now in the Near East -- the guns are silent, but this lull resembles the tense pause before the thunderstorm of war breaks.

An extremely dramatic situation has once again taken shape in the region as a result of the aggressive actions of Israel, which has thrown down a brazen challenge to the entire international community, grossly flouted the universally recognized norms of international law and annexed the Syrian Golan Heights.

The UN Security Council has declared this action of Tel Aviv's to be invalid and demanded that Israel immediately rescind its decision. All the council members, including the United States, Britain and France, voted for this resolution.

It is no accident that we note the fact that Israel has been condemned by these three countries. For it was precisely Washington that, by concluding an agreement with Tel Aviv on "strategic cooperation," whetted the aggressor's expansionist appetite and, as his partner, shares responsibility for the usurpers' actions. And it was U.S. President Reagan who recently advocated in public that the Arab sector of Jerusalem, annexed by Israel, should remain under Israeli control -- naturally, this statement was viewed in Israel as encouraging new acts of lawlessness.

...And so, east Jersulaem and the Golan Heights have been annexed. The Zionist authorities do not conceal their intention of annexing the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, and the Israeli military is building up large forces near the border with Lebanon -- and the next act in the Near East tragedy could be played out here any day now. In this light the statements of American and Israeli figures about the virtual "breaking off" of "strategic relations" between Washington and Tel Aviv seems nothing more than a clumsy attempt to conceal the role of these relations as the real reason for Israel's annexationist actions.

And what about West Europe? Did the intention of a number of NATO countries, particularly the aforementioned Britain and France, to participate in setting up the so-called "multinational force" in Sinai on terms dictated by the United States and Israel not stimulate Tel Aviv's latest agressive action?!

Yes, in light of recent events in the Near East the desire of America's NATO allies to participate in the "force" for Sinai appears more than odious.

Washington has evaluated the intention of Britain, France, Italy and the Netherlands to participate in the "multinational force" on the Sinai Peninsula as "a sensational diplomatic success," according to the New York TIMES.

And this is no coincidence, as the participation of the U.S. NATO allies in the multinational force will essentially mean that West Europe not only supports Camp David verbally but will also join in implementing the terms of the anti-Arab compact under pressure from Washington and will rise up with weapon in hand to guard a deal rejected by the Arab peoples.

NATO soldiers will take the Israeli soldiers' place. The occupiers will leave. The occupation will continue. It is precisely from this viewpoint that very broad public circles throughout the Arab world and outside it view the setting up of the force.

It is well-known that the "multinational force," which it would be more correct to call an interventionist force, is the brainchild of the United States and has been conceived by the parties to the Camp David compact supposedly to guarantee "peace" between Israel and Egypt. However, it is no secret that under cover of the military formation in Sinai the United States intends to secure a bridgehead for the Rapid Deployment Force at a stretegically important junction in the Near East and a prop for Washington's "strategic relations" with the Israeli aggressor.

As regards the aims which the United States is pursuing by setting up this force, there can be no two opinions about it. The question being put by political observers today is a different one -- how to explain the intention of the United States' West European allies to participate in setting up the multinational force, and how to square the so-called West European "initiative" on a Near East settlement with this manifest subordination to American imperial policy?

Let us recall that immediately after the "initiative" set forth in the declaration of the European Council session at the level of Common Market heads of state and government in June 1980 the PLO Executive Committee issued a statement emphasizing that the declaration was nothing more than an attempt to get Camp David out of the impasse and was a document which ignored the fact that the Palestinian problem is at the basis of the Near East conflict. Nor did the declaration say anything about recognizing the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people or about the fact that the PLO is one of the chief and equal parties to a Near East settlement.

The majority of Arab leaders evaluated the Venice declaration as an incomplete and timid document contributing, in the final analysis, to the realization of the designs of the parties of the Camp David compact. And time has fully confirmed the correctness of that assessment. It has shown that West Europe has failed to construct a Near East policy of its own different from Washington's. L'UNITA, the Italian communists' newspaper, has written that the initiative of the ten is "wilting right before our eyes" and that under U.S. pressure this question generally "can be ignominously closed."

And this is, in fact, what has happened. By preparing under pressure from Washington to participate in the multinational force the West Europeans are essentially renouncing even so meager a document as the Venice declaration and further attempts to formulate a Near East policy of their own different from the U.S. policy.

The joint U.S.-Israeli statement on the participation of American allies in the multinational force points out that "they do not make their participation conditional on any political conditions connected with the Venice declaration or anything else." "The United States and Israel," the document goes on to say,"proceed from the premise that the participation of these four states or any other state is based on the following principles: The basis for participation in the multinational force is the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel concluded as a result of the Camp David agreements....The multinational force will make every effort to prevent the violation of the peace treaty's provisions."

Under conditions where this statement has been made and the memorandum on "strategic relations" between the United States and Israel has also been signed, after the annexation of the Golan Heights by Tel Aviv West Europe's intention to participate in the "force" will seem like approval of these documents and support for the "strategic partnership" between Washington and Tel Aviv, which is the most far-reaching manifestation of military cooperation between the United States and Israel in the entire history of the latter's existence, and finally like encouragement of the aggressor.

C. Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, declared in an interview in the newspaper L'UNITA that the participation of European countries in the multinational force "will inevitably mean that they are providing a political and moral guarantee for the Camp David agreements, which have suffered total bankruptcy and proved incapable of resolving the chief problems of the Near East -- the Palestinian problem." "Talk of 'West Europe's independent role' in Near East affairs," Syria's ATH-THAWRAH wrote in turn, "proved to be an 'anesthetizing' injection whereby the West is trying to inspire unfounded illusions in the minds of Arabs."

Yes, today these illusions are being dispelled, as a mirage vanishes in the sands of Sinai, where the U.S. NATO allies are preparing to send troops.

Was it long ago, just a few months back, that D. Hurd, British minister of state for foreign affairs, maintained in an interview in the Lebanese newspaper AS-SAFIR that the problem of security in the Persian Gulf region is the competence of the countries of the region and that Britain does not intend either to send its troops there or to demand that the Gulf states accept those troops?

But recently the Omani defense minister declared on the eve of the Bright Star maneuvers which the United States conducted in his country that subunits of the British Marines and Air Force would participate in those military exercises and that the French Naval Commander in the Pacific would observe their progress. In connection with this report the United Arab Emirates newspaper AL-ITTIHAD emphasized that Washington has succeeded in realizing its long-cherished idea of joint action in the Near East with its NATO allies.

It is obvious that the participation of West European countries in the "multinational force" will, on the one hand, increase their dependence on the United States and on American imperialism's plans in the Near East. On the other hand, Washington is gaining an opportunity to present its military expansion in that region as an international performance.

In the opinion of London's THE TIMES, "to the extent that the EEC countries silently agree with the policies of the United States and Israel and thus ignore UN resolutions, they will isolate themselves not only from Arab countries but also from the third world..." And, let us add, increasingly make themselves dependent on the United States' adventurist, expansionist plans in the Near East and on Washington's "strategic relations with Tel Aviv. It seems that Tel Aviv's new act of brigandage has acted on America's NATO allies like a cold shower, and now, as West Germany's FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU writes, "the European countries' participation in the 'multinational force' in Sinai has been called into question."

Well, if the voice of reason prevails in West European capitals over Washington's goading, West Europe's economic interests will benefit from this and the Arab world will welcome the West Europeans' renunciation of participation in the multinational force.

BREZHNEV THANKS 'ARAFAT FOR BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

NC100725 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 10 Jan 82

["Text" of 9 January cable from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat]

[Text] Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee: I thank you for your friendly congratulations and good wishes on my 75th birthday. I wish you and the courageous Palestinian people and their political vanguard, the PLO, new successes in the struggle against imperialism and Israeli aggression so that you can achieve national independence and establish an independent state and so that a just and firm peace can be established in the Middle East.

BREZHNEV CABLES SUDAN PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

LD122222 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, in which he conveys congratulations and wishes for prosperity to the friendly Sudanese people on the occasion of their national holiday, the 26th anniversary of the declaration of that country's independence.

In reply, the Sudanese president sent a telegram expressing his sincere thanks for the congratulations and, on his part, conveyed wishes for the progress and prosperity of the Soviet people.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, TALKS HELD

LD141302 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan, TASS -- Member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam came to Moscow today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. He will hold consultations in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, signed between the USSR and the Syrian Arab Republic in October 1980.

At the airport, the guest was met by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, other officials.

14 Jan Talks With Gromyko

LD141552 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan, TASS -- Talks started in Moscow today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR, Andrey Gromyko and member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

In accordance with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria, consultations were held on the question of the Middle East situation which has been still more aggravated of late following Israel's expansionist actions backed by the United States.

It was pointed out that Israel's provocative attempt to legitimise the annexation of Syria's Golan Heights is a direct consequence of the anti-Arab Camp David collusion and the U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation" agreement.

Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed on behalf of the Soviet leadership the Soviet Union's solidarity with the struggle of the Syrian and other Arab peoples to restore their legitimate rights and ensure the territorial integrity of their countries.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam expressed on behalf of the Syrian leadership gratitude for the Soviet Union's invariable aid to Syria and other Arab countries in their struggle for the restoration of justice and peace in the Middle East.

The talks will be continued.

15 Jan Talks With Gromyko

LD150830 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Moscow, 15 Jan, TASS -- Negotiations continued in Moscow today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and member of the leadership of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Foreign Minister of the Syrian Arab Republic 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

SANA on Talks, Soviet Stand

JN141615 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan (SANA) -- The official talks between the Syrian delegation, led by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and the USSR delegation under Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko began at 1530 today at the USSR Foreign Ministry.

The Syrian delegation to the talks include Jabar al-Kafri, director of the East European desk at the Foreign Ministry, and Dr Mustafa al-Haj 'Ali, director of the Foreign Minister's Office. The Soviet side includes the chief of the Middle Eastern Countries Department at the Foreign Ministry and the USSR ambassador in Damascus.

In another development, the Soviet Union reiterated its firm and principled support for the struggle of the Syrian people against the imperialist and Zionist plots being woven against Syria. This came in an APN commentary today on the occasion of Khaddam's visit to the Soviet Union.

APN says that the Soviet Union attaches great importance to the strong ties of friendship with Syria on bases of joint cooperation in all fields. It adds that the record of relations between the Syrian people and the Soviet people includes many honorable pages which confirm that this friendship was not the fruit of certain conditions. It is rather a noble friendship based on joint cooperation and mutual benefit. This friendship also confirms that USSR-Syrian relations aim at establishing a just peace in the Middle East based on Israel's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the Palestinian people's national and legitimate rights.

Touching on the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, APN says that this treaty, which was signed by Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Leonid Brezhnev, is a significant event in the history of relations and has contributed to elevating cooperation between the two peoples and countries to a good level.

Alluding to Israel's decision on the Golan, APN says that this aggressive step confirms anew to the world that Israel is an aggressive state that has never wished to establish peace. This decision confirms both Israel's aggressive nature and it's role as a subservient tool in the hands of U.S. imperialism. APN adds that sooner or later Israel will pay for annexing the Golan. The usurpation of the Arab part of Jerusalem and the annexation of the Golan Heights are an act of aggression unprecedented in the history of mankind. These measures are undoubtedly the results of the Zionist expansionist designs.

Pointing to the U.S. stand on Israel when it pretended to invalidate the strategic cooperation with Israel, APN says that the U.S. administration's stands on this issue are only a game exposed by the entire world as well as by all the peoples fighting U.S. plots. It adds that the U.S. policy is nothing but a Zionist policy.

APN asserts that the Soviet Union supports Syria's heroic stand under President Hafiz al-Asad in all fields and also supports Syria's position at the UN Security Council for the sake of wresting a resolution that would punish Israel and would circumscribe it in accordance with the UN resolutions.

FURTHER ON HAIG POSITIONS ON MIDDLE EAST TOUR

'Double Standard'

LD150916 Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 15 Jan 82

["Haig's Double Standard" -- TASS headline; by TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan, TASS -- The U.S. secretary of state continues his Mid-Eastern tour which comes in the framework of Washington's overall strategy and constitutes a fresh attempt to "settle" the mid-Eastern crisis, Camp David style, to the detriment of the vital interests of the Arabs, above all the Arab people of Palestine. Analysing the talks Mr Haig held in Cairo and Tel Aviv, many observers draw attention to the fact that Washington's line there is strikingly different from the statements and declarations made by the same Mr Haig in Europe.

And this is really so. Only a few days ago, speaking on the events in Poland to newsmen who attended the NATO gathering in Brussels and openly distorting the real state of affairs, the U.S. secretary of state advocated "independence" of countries and peoples and bitterly attacked "totalitarism." But why then, one may ask, Mr Haig passes over in silence these moralistic postulates during his Mid-Eastern tour? For exactly in the Middle East, one may think, one cannot fail to notice manifestations of U.S.-Israeli totalitarism; and not the invented one, but real out-and-out totalitarism. Or maybe Mr Haig thinks that the aggressive actions of Israel, which in full view of the whole world annexes Arab territories and is trying to drown in blood the struggle of the Palestinian people for their freedom and national existence, are not a manifestation of totalitarism.

Speaking in Brussels, the U.S. secretary of state prattled about some "philosophy of freedom" and flaunted his adherence to a "creative spirit of civilization." Why, then, did Mr Haig clean forget this "philosophy" when he put his foot on Middle East soil? Can it be that he believes that this philosophy can be easily tallied with such facts as Tel Aviv's recent decision, taken with U.S. blessing, to apply the Israeli laws to Syria's Golan Heights -- the decision which is another manifestation of the U.S.-Israeli "strategic cooperation" and which is justly assessed throughout the world as brazen, impudent aggression and seizure by military force of other people's territory in violation of the UN Charter? Can it be that, in Haig's opinion, the "spirit of civilization" is quite compatible with the barbaric bombings by the Israeli military of Lebanon's peaceful cities and villages, the Israeli piratic raid on Baghdad and many other criminal actions of the Tel Aviv military?

The U.S. secretary of state, speaking in Brussels and making obvious fabrications and concoctions about the situation in Poland, indulged in scurrilities and threats against those who, allegedly, use "force against the people" in Poland and use the "repressive apparatus." Here is a question: Why this Washington defender of human rights and freedoms is not opposed to use of force in the course of his Middle East tour? Can it be that he does not know about the UN resolutions which strongly condemn the Israeli terror against Arab peoples? Or maybe he does not know about the numerous facts proving that the Israeli rulers and military, using American-made weapons, carry out virtual genocide against the Arab people of Palestine on the occupied Arab territories?

Facts prove again and again that the prattling by Haig and Co about "non-interference" in the domestic affairs of sovereign countries and their commitment to the "cause of democracy and freedom" is nothing but apparent demagogy and hypocrisy. While prattling about "non-interference" and "democracy," the U.S. rulers are trying, overtly and secretly, to stifle any attempt by peoples to determine their destiny on their own. In fact, the Begin regime is following the example of the Reagan administration, whose imperial ambitions run counter to the interests of the overwhelming majority of nations.

Pressure on Egypt

LD141642 Moscow TASS in English 1552 GMT 14 Jan 82

[By TASS commentator Georgiy Kuvaldin]

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan, TASS -- The visit of the U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to the Arab Republic of Egypt has shown convincingly once again that orientation on gross pressure and blackmail underlies the policy of the United States towards Arab states.

The main topic of the negotiations of the American emissary in Cairo is known to have been the question of the so-called "Palestinian autonomy" for the population of the Western Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

The negotiations on this "autonomy," which was resolutely turned down by the Arabs, including the Palestinians, have been dragging on since May 1979. There is every indication that this time Washington decided to move the negotiations off dead centre, resorting to different means of exerting pressure upon the Egytpian leadership. Israel's withdrawal from the so-far occupied part of the Sinai Peninsula, which in accordance with the Camp David agreements is to take place in April this year, is used as the main instrument of exerting this pressure.

Washington and Tel Aviv, speculating on the Israeli obligation, would like to get from Egypt consent to "autonomy" on Israeli terms before April. Blackmailing Cairo, the Begin government announced that it would refrain from liquidation of Israeli settlements on the Sinai. Political observers consider this decision as an attempt to delay the return to Egypt of its lands. The Israeli stand was most definitely and unambiguously expressed by the Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir. He declared that "Israel will make no more concessions on the question of Palestinian autonomy."

What is at issue is, actually, an ultimatum to Egypt or "autonomy," Israeli-type, or Tel Aviv's possible refusal to withdraw from the Sinai. In the Arab world they know full well what "autonomy" signifies. This is the preparation of the ground for subsequent annexation by Israel of the Western Bank and the Gaza Strip, elimination of the very possibility of formation of a Palestinian state.

Washington's gross pressure, coordinated with Tel Aviv, upon Egypt points once again to the anti-Arab essence of the Camp David deal, and the U.S. genuine aims in the Middle East: Its desire to have its diktat in the region, to satisfy to the maximum the expansionist appetites of its ally and flunkey Israel.

U.S. IRE OVER GOLAN HEIGHTS ANNEXATION STAGED

U.S. 'Hypocrisy'

LD142052 Moscow TASS in English 2010 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan, TASS -- The newspaper IZVESTIYA today draws attention of its readers to the U.S. hypocrisy in its attitude towards the annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel.

"Mutual 'accusations' and insults traded by the United States and Israel over the annexation of the Golan Heights, IZVESTIYA writes, were a mere play, while frowning faces of American and Israeli diplomats conversing in public were mere masks intended to cover up the real relations that have taken shape between the two countries. To make a long story short, it was a usual tactical manoeuvre of Washington and Tel Aviv which, as before, are closely linked by bonds of political, economic and, what is most important, military cooperation."

On the one hand, the United States realizes that it should lull the public opinion in order to escape bitter criticism for supporting Israel and actually sharing the responsibility for the outrages in respect for the Arab states. On the other hand, these considerations are outbalanced by 'strategic interests' involving Israel as the main support of the U.S. (?and its) Mid-Eastern policy.

"U.S. representatives at the United Nations started active manoeuvres behind the scenes to prevent the adoption of a resolution against Israel, and in case it is put to the vote after all -- simply to veto it, IZVESTIYA writes further. The United States made it plain to Israel that criticism which came on the first days following the annexation of the Golan Heights took care of its attitude to the matter, and that there would be no further condemnation. Washington will remain a staunch supporter of its ally."

"Police functions are assigned to Israel, Pakistan and the racist-ruled Republic of South Africa in different regions of the world appearing on the strategic maps of the United States. These American strongholds are intended to encircle the developing nations. They are called upon to bring undisguised military pressure on the state adhering to anti-imperialist positions, to establish 'fifth columns' there which would kindle political strife and economic rivalry. The United States wants to divide and rule in order to be able to deal blows at various national-liberation movements and erode the progressive gains of peoples."

U.S. Responsibility

PM141205 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jan 82 p 3

[V. Vinogradov "Military-Political Commentary": "The United States Bears the Responsibility"]

[Text] Without a doubt both Washington, where at first it was said that the "agreement on strategic cooperation" with Israel was being suspended, and Tel Aviv, which thereupon announced the agreement's annulment, have cooled off and are even beginning to regret their rash statements.

First the Washington POST, citing an unnamed U.S. State Department official, wrote that U.S. cooperation with Israel in the sphere of strategic interests has never depended on any written agreement. Then Israeli Defense Minister Sharon said in an interview with the newspaper YEDI'OT AHARONOT that the "agreement on strategic cooperation" between the two countries is still in force and can be put into effect whenever the circumstances require it. The U.S. President himself then said that Israel continues to be the main and most important U.S. strategic ally in the Near East. The 'i's' were dotted by Senator Percy, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who visited Israel at the very end of 1981. As the news agencies pointed out, his talks with Israeli leaders were of an exceptionally "friendly nature" and finally "restored mutual understanding" between the United States and Israel.

Percy's mission was not exactly a difficult one. He had no trouble "restoring mutual understanding" between Washington and Tel Aviv since the whole "row" was clearly staged and, as one commentator aptly put it, was reminiscent of a phony divorce. It was mainly the United States which wanted this show in order to give international opinion the impression that the U.S. administration "disapproves of" Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, which belong to Syria. Evidence of Washington's clear hypocrisy in this matter is the fact, and this has even been reported by the U.S. press, that it had prior knowledge of Israel's planned annexation, which was the logical result of U.S. policy in the Near East, the Camp David deal and the "agreement on strategic cooperation."

If the U.S. administration had really wanted to influence Israel it would have been easier for it to do so than for anyone else without having to resort to emergency measures. It would simply have been enough to turn off the "tap" of U.S. military aid. Washington supplies Tel Aviv with a total of $3 billion worth of aid a year. Almost two-thirds of that goes on satisfying Israel's militarist appetites.

So, having gone through the motions of being enraged, Washington now plans to further increase military aid to Israel as if nothing had happened. According to an AP report citing Pentagon officials, in the next fiscal year, which starts 1 October 1982, the preferential credits granted to Israel for the purchase of U.S. weapons are to be increased by a further $300 million. Moreover, the agency stresses, the Pentagon is making no secret of the fact that the main aim of these consignments is to ensure that the Israeli Army has a technical superiority over the Arab states' armed forces.

As last year's events convincingly demonstrated, in practice this means a further escalation of the political aggression and brigandry committed by Israel's Zionist leadership against neighboring countries. In June the Israeli Air Force savagely bombed a nuclear research center outside Baghdad.

The barbaric Israeli bombing raids against Beirut's residential quarter and south Lebanon were seen by world opinion as a wanton and scandalous act. When carrying out these impudent raids, Tel Aviv not only used military equipment from U.S. armories but had the full support of official Washington, which did its utmost to prevent effective sanctions being taken against the unbridled aggressor.

The Arab world is well aware of the role being played by the United States, whose generous support is an incitement to Israel to take further aggressive steps. "Israel's provocative decision to annex the Golan Heights," the Syrian newspaper NIDAL ASH-SHA'B writes, "more clearly than ever raises the question of the responsibility borne by U.S. imperialism for all the crimes committed by the Zionist state." Tel Aviv would simply be unable to get away with constantly committing crimes against the Arab peoples were it not for Washington's aid and support, the newspaper stresses. Since, as the U.S. administration's statements and actions indicate, this support is to continue, Tel Aviv feels that it can safely continue its freebooting policy. Thus, within a fortnight of the official annexation of the Golan Heights, the Begin government had violated a UN resolution by announcing the decision to build another two militarized settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan, and just after Percy's departure from Israel, Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir said that the West Bank and the Golan Heights "will remain forever within Israel's borders."

The plain truth, therefore, is that the main cause of the aggressiveness of Israel's ruling circles is the all-round support given by the United States, which regards the Zionist state as its main strategic bridgehead for establishing its military and politicaly supremacy in the Near East. By constantly shutting its eyes and even trying to justify its "strategic ally's" pirate raids and freebooting, the United States bears full responsibility for the dangerous consequences of its reckless acts.

U.S. FIGURES ADMIT LIBYAN HIT SQUAD UNVERIFIED

PM141109 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Neznamov "Rejoinder": "Chastised Themselves"]

[Text] Another falsification of official Washington's about imaginary "Libyan terrorists" who have supposedly secretly penetrated U.S. territory for the purpose of "eliminating" American leaders has burst like a soap bubble.

For several weeks the White House behaved as though it were in a state of siege. Sinister reports about a "group of assassins" (later the number was increased to two) followed one after another. Now the "group" had filtered across the border.... Now it had purchased equipment.... Now the "terrorists" were already on the White House lawn.... Even former U.S. President J. Carter, who can hardly be suspected of affection for Libya, admitted that "there are elements of paranoia in this fuss."

It is not hard to understand why they staged this show. Washington needed to "punish" Libya for its consistent anti-imperialist policy, in the same way it tried in the past to "punish" other countries and it is seeking today to "teach a lesson" to Poland and the USSR.

To the malicious anti-Libyan accompaniment of the mercenary press, U.S. President R. Reagan managed to announce a whole series of "sanctions" against Libya. Some of the measures taken directly attested that the ground was being prepared to carry out an armed provocation against Tripoli.

But, as was only to be expected, the "Libyan terrorists" show flopped. None other than FBI Director W. Webster was forced to declare publicly that the organization which he heads has no confirmation of the existence of a "Libyan conspiracy" against American leaders. He thereby essentially admitted that this whole ballyhoo was nothing but another provocation conducted in the spirit of the U.S. special services and aimed at fanning anti-Libyan hysteria in the country and justifying the sanctions being prepared by Washington against the Libyan Government.

In the past, the American administration has repeatedly chastised itself publicly for its own falsification of events. It has chastised itself once again with the staging of the "Libyan conspiracy."

LIBYAN MILITARY CHIEF RECEIVED BY OGARKOV

PM141215 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Jan 82 p 3

[unattributed report: "Friendly Conversation"]

[Text] On 7 January Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, Armed Forces chief of general staff and USSR first deputy minister of defense, received Col S. Farjani, commander of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Armed Forces, who is in the Soviet Union. There was a friendly conversation in questions of mutual interest. Marshal of Aviation G.P. Skorikov and Col Gen N.A. Zotov were present at the meeting.

ANGOLAN PARTY-STATE DELEGATION TO VISIT USSR

LD132148 Moscow TASS in English 2134 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan, TASS -- A party-and-government delegation of the People's Republic of Angola led by Lucio Lara, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Workers' Party, will come to the USSR for an official visit in the second half of January 1982 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Government.

PRAVDA REPORTS PLANS OF NEW REGIME IN GHANA

PM140923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 82 p 5

[Text] London, 7 Jan, TASS -- The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] which has acceded to power in Ghana is taking measures to democratize political life in the country to ensure the participation of the broad masses of the people and to eradicate the corruption and abuses which flourished under the old regime.

In an address to the Ghanaian population, J. Rawlings, head of the RNDC, reported that a declaration in defense of the people's interests will soon be published. This document, he pointed out, is to take the place of certain provisions of the Constitution, which has been suspended. A number of new laws are being drafted and will be published soon.

The leader of the PNDC pointed out that within 20 days all of Ghana's political parties are obliged to provide the National Commission for Safeguarding Democracy with data on the state of their bank accounts and sources of revenue. Rawlings said the PNDC will once again examine all deals concerning foreign investments in Ghana from the viewpoint of "their compliance with the country's national interests." In the future, he emphasized, all agreements of this sort must accord, above all, with the urgent needs of the Ghanaian economy's development.

These measures are designed to extricate Ghana's industry and agriculture from the crisis which has gripped the country as a result of the policies of the pro-Western governments which have been in power since CIA agents overthrew K. Nkrumah, the country's first president. The IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which, as is known, serve as a tool of U.S. imperialism's economic expansion, have been active in Ghana, London's FINANCIAL TIMES admits. Thus, Texaco Ghana Petroleum and Mobil Oil Limited -- branches of the well-known American oil corporations -- have established themselves in Ghana. Inter Biochemical for Ghana Limited, a considerable proportion of whose shares is owned by the California Biochemical Company, operates in the chemical industry. It is this that accounts for official Washington's negative reaction to the changes in the sovereign African state.

Reasons for Coup

PM131011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Jan 82 p 5

[Correspondent F. Tarasov report under general heading: "Ghana: Measures by Authorities"]

[Text] Accra, 5 Jan -- In his address on radio J. Rawlings stated that the military intend to mount a widespread struggle against all forms of corruption and to alter the country's socioeconomic structure.

Analyzing the reasons for the events which have taken place, people here note that the ruling People's National Party had been unable to improve the economic situation in Ghana. Moreover, internal problems had worsened, prices were continuing to rise, and corruption continued to flourish. Financial machinations by the ruling party's top echelon had recently been exposed. Dissatisfaction with the government was expressed by various strata of Ghanaians. It was most frequently accused of lacking a political line or program of specific actions in the economic sphere. Spontaneous strikes were constantly erupting at enterprises in the country. The situation itself dictated the need for change.

NICARAGUAN INTERIOR MINISTER ACCUSES CIA OF PLOT

LD131956 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Managua, 13 Jan, TASS -- The counter-revolutionary plot recently uncovered by Nicaragua's security bodies can be traced to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, Foreign Minister [title as received] Tomas Borge of Nicaragua told a press conference here.

He stressed that the exposed plot as well as imperialist propaganda's unruly smear campaign against the Nicaraguan revolution was part of a large-scale CIA plot to destabilise the revolutionary process, cast aspersions on Nicaragua and justify armed intervention against that country.

The CIA was recruiting spies from among staff members of Managua-based embassies and then entrusting them with the supervision of anti-Nicaraguan counter-revolutionary activities, Tomas Borge said. He blamed the Venezuelan Embassy's military attache and other members of foreign missions in Nicaragua for having coordinated actions of counter-revolutionary bands which had made attacks against Nicaragua from the territory of other Central American states.

The reporters present at the press conference were given the opportunity to listen to a video recording of the testimony of local industrialist Ferron, one of the counter-revolutionary plot's leaders who maintained close contacts with the Venezuelan Embassy and with missions of other countries. Found in his apartment were forged passports and blanks of other documents as well as a stamp of the Nicaraguan customs service. The stamp was used to ensure an unimpeded exit of plotters from the country or their entry in it.

The journalists also heard the testimony of Baltodano, leader of a hit squad instructed to make explosions at major factories and staging other acts of terrorism in Nicaragua. He admitted that he had made frequent trips to the United States, Venezuela, Honduras and other countries to meet representatives of military and civilian authorities who had promised him their assistance in the carrying out of acts of terror and sabotage in Nicaragua. In Miami, the United States, Baltodano had had meetings with former Somoza guards now undergoing military training there.

CUBAN ENVOY HOSTS LIBERATION DAY RECEPTION

PM131233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 82 p 4

[TASS report: To Mark Anniversary]

[Text] Rene Anillo Capote, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, held a reception 6 January to mark the 23d anniversary of the Cuban revolution -- Liberation Day.

Present at the reception were: B.Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; responsible workers of the CPSU Central Committee; military chiefs; scientific and cultural figures; and representatives of public organizations.

GRISHIN REPORT TO VOTERS ON SUPREME SOVIET

PM111153 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 81 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Concern for the People's Welfare"]

[Excerpts] A meeting was held yesterday between electors of the Perovskiy Electoral Okrug and V.V. Grishin, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

V.V. Grishin delivered a report on the results of the 6th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation.

The CPSU Central Committee November Plenum, the Sixth USSR Supreme Soviet Session and their decisions and the propositions and conclusion of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech are of determining significance for the successful implementation of the 26th party congress line and the fulfillment of the program outlined by it for the country's economic and social development, the speaker said. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and the session of the country's supreme organ of state power vividly reflected the tremendous concern of the party, the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally for the steady increase in the country's economic might and for raising Soviet people's material and cultural living standard.

The targets for the 5-year plan and for 1982, V.V. Grishin stressed, require much work from all of Moscow's party, Soviet and economic organs.

The particular feature of the 5-year plan target for Moscow is that it envisages the more efficient use of available manpower, a reduction in the spontaneous [mekhanicheskiy] increase in the population, a reduction in the total number of workers at enterprises of a number of ministries and in science and a limitation of the growth and a reduction of the number of working people in the management apparatus. The all-round stepping up of the policy of thrift; improved efficiency in the use of metal, fuel and raw materials; and the fuller utilization of secondary material and energy resources are an important feature of the plan.

The further on-going development of the city's economy, an increase in production and work volumes achieved chiefly by using intensive factors, an improvement in all types of public services and the enhanced well-being of Moscow's working people are envisaged.

Moscow's industry will be further developed in the new 5-year plan. The volume of industrial production for 1981-85 will rise by 12 percent. There will be vigorous work in the city on modernizing and retooling enterprises. It is planned to channel R3.7 billion of capital investments toward these aims in the current 5-year plan.

Much attention will be paid to the production of output of the highest category of quality. A high rate of capital construction is being maintained in the present 5-year plan. For the preservation and better upkeep of the existing housing stock some 31.4 percent more resources are being allocated than in the past 5-year plan. Work is being done in the city on focussing efforts and resources upon projects nearing completion and on reducing unfinished construction.

All transport and communications sectors will be further developed and their material and technical base will be strengthened. About R480 million will be channelled into the development of the Moscow subway in the 11th 5-Year Plan which will make it possible to commission 30 km of new lines. Some 28 automatic telephone exchanges will be built and the urban telephone network capacity will rise by 590,000 subscriber numbers. In 1985, Muscovites will have 2.3 million apartment telephones or 80 for every 100 apartments.

The capital's 5-year plan contains a large program for improving Muscovites' well-being. It envisages increasing the population's monetary incomes by 22.4 percent over the 1980 level. R13 billion will channeled into the payment of pensions and grants and nearly R1 billion into pupils' and students' grants during the 5-year plan. It is envisaged that goods worth R23 billion will be sold to the population in the 11th 5-Year Plan which is an increase of 21 percent over the 1980 level.

The network of trade and public catering enterprises will be further developed. It is planned to commission stores with an overall trading area of 200,000 square meters or 30 percent more than in the previous 5-year plan, public catering enterprises with 130,000 places and central canteens for schools [shkolno-bazdvyye stolovyye].

The implementation of the 5-year program will make it possible to increase the volume of consumer service sales to Moscow's population by 26.5 percent; in 1985 the total will be R485 million. Some 600 consumer enterprises will be opened which will make it possible to satisfy more fully Muscovites' demand for consumer services.

It is planned to build schools providing 110,000 places during 1981-85. It is envisaged that children's pre-school institutions providing over 60,000 places will be commissioned.

Concern for Soviet people's health is an important social task. Measures have been outlined for further raising the standard and quality of medical services. Special attention will be paid to improving medical services for children, young people, women and workers of industrial, construction and transport enterprises. The material base of health protection will be strengthened. Hospitals providing more than 16,000 beds will be commissioned and the construction of 57 polyclinics is envisaged.

The manpower problem is acquiring particular importance under the conditions of the current 5-year plan. The city economy's path of intensive development demands that manpower resources should be used efficiently and economically. For the solution of the manpower problem in physical production sectors, work will continue actively on reducing manual labor, primarily in auxiliary production, where the mechanization level is 100-200 percent lower than in the basic production sphere. The further raising of labor productivity must be ensured and the entire increase in the volume of production and work must be achieved with the same number of workers or with fewer workers.

The new 5-year plan attaches great significance to accelerating the introduction into production of scientific and technical achievements and to improving the technical standard of production on this basis. Considerable work will be done to mechanize and automate production using automatic handling devices (robots), whose number will rise to 700.

Moscow's new 5-year plan is further vivid evidence of the tremendous concern and attention of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the capital and its development prospects. This places a high responsibility on Muscovites.

An atmosphere of high organization and a creative attitude to work must be created at all sectors of the city's economy and in each of its production branches for the 5-year plan period and for next year for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for the capital's comprehensive economic and social development.

Measures must be adopted to eliminate existing shortcomings in the work of enterprises, organizations and certain sectors of the city's economy so as to implement the intensive plan targets for the 11th 5-Year Plan and for 1982.

Our future depends on how we work now. Everyone must grasp well the straightforward thought expressed by L.I. Brezhnev at the November plenum. He said that "it is necessary to work better. Plans must be better compiled and better fulfilled. It is necessary to organize production better and to produce better. In brief, it is necessary to work more efficiently." This is the main task both of the city party organization and of all Muscovites.

Perovskiy Rayon's working people are faced with great tasks in the coming year, V.V. Grishin continued. They worked well in the first year of the 5-year plan. The growth rates of the volume of industrial production in the rayon for the first 11 months were 102.2 percent with a target of 100.8 percent. More than 200 new products were put into production. The proportion of top quality category products increased. Perovskiy Rayon's social development program is also being successfully implemented. Nevertheless, there are shortcomings and utilized reserves and potential in the work of the rayon's enterprises and organizations.

The task of party and soviet organs and of all labor collectives, including those of Peroskiy Rayon, is to step up the struggle against shortcomings and ensure the successful fulfillment of the targets for the current year, the 1982 plan and the 5-year plan itself.

The capital's working people marked the year of the 26th party congress fittingly by shock work and competition on a wide scale. Many patriotic initiatives were developed everywhere. The all-Moscow subbotnik in honor of the 40th anniversary of the routing of the fascist German forces near Moscow was a genuine labor festival. The subbotnik produced high economic results and was an important political event in the capital's life. Socialist competition has now been launched on a wide scale among the city's labor collectives under the slogan "50 Weeks of Shock Labor for the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation." The collectives of Moscow's pace-setting enterprises have become the trailblazers of this movement which has been broadly supported throughout the country. The first weeks of the labor vigil have already shown that this initiative is an important contribution to the nationwide movement for efficiency and quality of work and to the implementation of the social and economic program outlined by the party.

The initiative of a number of the city's advanced collectives on saving manpower, material and energy resources on the basis of the broad introduction of scientific and technical achievements -- an initiative approved by the CPSU Central Committee -- has been supported on a broad scale at the Capital's enterprises. The initiative, approved by the CPSU Central Committee, on increasing the production of the consumer goods is being disseminated on a broad scale.

Muscovites' patriotic initiatives and their actual participation in implementing the party's plans attest vividly to their aspiration to always be in the vanguard of the active builders of communism and to worthily continue our great motherland's glorious traditions by their deeds.

It is necessary, V.V. Grishin stressed, to launch work on an even broader scale on propogandizing and studying the materials of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, the Sixth Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech. This work must be accompanied by the formulation and adoption of pledges and counterplans for 1982 and for the 5-year plan period as a whole. The task is to ensure the fulfillment of the 1981 targets in all sectors of economic building, to emerge at higher levels in 1982 and create the necessary preprequisites for succesful work in the coming years of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Our party's foreign policy, which is aimed at creating peaceful conditions for communist building, V.V. Grishin continued, is closely linked to its domestic policy. For 36 years the Soviet people have been living and working under conditions of peace. Our country's economic and defensive might have increased still further and the people's material living standard has risen as a result of the CPSU Central Committee's consistent implementation of a Leninist domestic and foreign policy course. Our socialist system has strengthened and the Soviet Union's international prestige has grown.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is making a tremendous personal contribution to preserving and consolidating peace on earth, to ensuring security and creating favorable conditions for communist building in our country.

It was with great enthusiasm and cordiality that Soviet people, including Muscovites, marked Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's 75th birthday recently. They expressed their joy that Leonid Ilich met his jubilee in the full flush of his creative strength. Soviet people and foreign friends congratulated L.I. Brezhnev with heartfelt warmth upon his birthday and upon his receiving high awards from the motherland and the socialist countries. Like all Muscovites, the working people of Perovskiy Rayon warmly congratulated Leonid Ilich Brezhnev -- a loyal son of the Soviet people, a consistent Marxist-Leninist and tireless fighter for the cause of communism and peace -- upon his portentous jubilee and wished him robust health and new successes in his work on leading our party and country.

V.V. Grishin highlighted the main avenues of the foreign policy activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that Perovskiy Rayon's working people, like all Muscovites, under the leadership of party organizations and soviets of people's deputies, will exert all their strength and energy for the fulfillment of the plan for 1982 and of the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. The rayon's working people must focus their attention on the key problems of developing the national economy and implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet Session and the tasks set in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's plenum speech. V.V. Grishin expressed the wish that all the rayon's working people should achieve great successes in economic, scientific and cultural development in the second year of the 5-year plan and should mark the USSR's 60th anniversary year with new achievements in implementing the economic and social development plans outlined for the 11th 5-Year Plan period.

AUCCTU CHIEF SHIBAYEV ON ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

PM111401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by AUCCTU Chairman A. Shibayev: "Trade Unions and the 5-Year Plan"]

[Text] It was with a sense of profound pride in their socialist motherland and the Communist Party that the USSR trade unions received the results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum and the state plans for our country's economic and social development for the 11th 5-Year Plan period. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the plenum gave a comprehensive and profound analysis of the progress of the fulfillment of the socioeconomic program outlined by the party congress and defined the key problems requiring the concentration of the efforts of the entire Soviet people.

The party's course elaborated by the 26th CPSU Congress toward the buildup of the economic potential, the enhancement of the national economy's efficient and the steady growth of the working people's welfare is viewed by the trade unions as a most important guideline for their work among the masses and as an inspiring program of communist creation. Never before in their history which spans many years have our trade unions been directed toward the solution of such large-scale and socially important tasks. The trade unions have an important role in the development of the working people's social activity. They operate in the labor collectives, that is where the great concepts of politics and economies are transferred to the plane of daily organizational work, where people's ideological stances and their attitude toward labor and the people's property and their moral qualities are primarily formed.

The trade unions entered the new 5-year plan ideologically and organizationally strengthened. Their structure and the content of their work have begun to accord more fully with their rights and degree of responsibility. Over 5 years about 9 million kolkhoz members have been admitted to their ranks. Some five new sectorial trade unions have been created. Over 4,000 trade union committees at production associations and at science-and-production associations have been formed, and forms and methods are being developed for the trade union organizations' activity with respect to the new economic management conditions. A large amount of work has been performed on the fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee resolution on the party leadership of the trade union organizatons in Karagandinskaya Oblast. It noted not only the achievements but also the shortcomings which must be resolutely surmounted.

On the threshold of the 17th congress of USSR trade unions scheduled for March 1982 meetings of workers, kolkhoz members and employees are taking place at enterprises and construction sites and on sovkhozes and kolkhozes while in the rayons and cities meetings of the trade union aktiv are taking place at which members and a candidate members of the AUCCTU and members of the Central Auditing Commission are delivering reports on the AUCCTU's work and the tasks of the trade union organizations stemming from the decisions of the 26th party congress.

The participants in these meetings note that in the period under review the AUCCTU and the trade unions' central committees and councils focused their attention on improving the standard of organizational and education work among the masses and sought to ensure that it was performed more purposefully and effectively.

At the same time shortcomings in the work of the AUCCTU and the councils and committees are also being noted. Some trade union organs are not making full use of the rights granted to them, are allowing formalism in the organization of socialist competition and the dissemination of leading experience and are failing to display due exactingness toward economic leaders on questions of production and daily routine.

The USSR trade unions are clearly aware that the improvement of Soviet people's welfare is inseparable from the development of the socialist economy. That is why they welcome with warmth and interest the party's very important precept on improving the efficiency of the national economy, intensifying it and making better use of reserves.

The CPSU Central Committee November plenum named the good collectives from which we can and must learn. It also stated that by no means all are working like this. With great force Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized the task of improving the economic mechanism and production management system. Let us say frankly that there is a broad field of activity here for the trade union organizations.

Every useful initiative generated in the labor collectives contains a powerful charge aimed at seeking out and making use of existing opportunities. These initiatives quite rightly include those like the "Workers' Continuity," "Working Without Laggards," and "All Orders on Time." The competitors' attention is now attracted by the Muscovites' initiatives -- saving manpower and material and energy resources on the basis of the achievements of science and technology; by those of the Yaroslavskaya Oblast working people -- seeking an increase in industrial production without increasing the number of workers; and of the workers of Sverdlovskaya Oblast -- fulfilling the 5-year targets with smaller teams, and many other initiatives.

To be fair it should be said that the trade union councils and committees are sometimes engrossed with one aspect -- the approval of an initiative and the creation of a kind of verbal sensation surrounding this initiative -- while the other aspect of the matter -- its dissemination and introduction -- is consigned to the status of an outcast. The true value of an initiative consists in its being consistently assimilated at every workplace taking into account specific conditions.

The trade union committees and councils focus attention on the acceleration of the tempo of scientific and technical progress and the intensification of production, the improvement of the quality of output and the economical expenditure of raw and semifinished materials. The trade unions are seeking to bring to every worker experience of collectives like Leningrad's Glavzapstroy, the Kiev arsenal, the Gomelselmash association, Tahkent's Tashselmash plant and other enterprises which set examples in production growth and the improvement of the quality of output. In developing competition, emphasis is placed on the creation of a precise rhythm in work and on the consolidation of the discipline of output deliveries under orders.

V.I. Lenin stressed that for Soviet power, "the organization of labor...is the most important, fundamental and urgent issue of all social life" (Vol 36, p 147). This instruction is particularly topical in connection with the extensive introduction of collective forms of labor organization. In a number of sectors -- shipbuilding, heavy machine building and others -- 70-90 percent of all workers have already transferred to the team method. However, matters are not proceeding as we would like everywhere. The creation of teams is frequently not backed up by an improvement in planning or by labor remuneration according to a unified job schedule. Errors are allowed in the selection of team leaders and in the distribution of wages in accordance with the extent of each worker's participation.

Specific actions are now needed by the economic and trade union organs for the broader introduction of the team form of organizing and encouraging labor and creating conditions for harmonious work in all production links.

The 26th CPSU Congress noted that in raising social production efficiency and labor productivity in important role belongs to the rapid and extensive introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress. The trade union organizations consider it their duty to constantly and effectively monitor the implementation of plans for new equipment and to seek to ensure that the fulfillment of measures and socialist pledges for the technical improvement of production becomes the most important criterion for assessing the activity of the associations and enterprises, ministries and departments and all trade union organs. The All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers, the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies, and the trade union councils and committees have elaborated specific measures aimed at intensifying the national economy and resolving the fundamental economic and social tasks of the 5-year plan.

Socialism has given the trade unions very extensive opportunities for influencing all spheres of economic and social life and acting as a recognized organized force. Life shows that it is merely necessary to make enterprising use of this potential, to rely skillfully on the creative activeness of the working people themselves. As is well-known, a feature of the implementation of the trade unions' traditional protective functions under the conditions of socialist building is that this function in a number of social spheres -- like the improvement of labor conditions, the introduction of safety techniques, the organization of the working people's treatment at sanatoriums and resorts, concern for the housing and daily living conditions of workers and employees and several others -- merges with the socialist state's entire social activity.

Our trade unions' implementation of their protective functions is graphically manifested in their direct participation in the elaboration and implementation of the social program. Thus the intersectorial organs -- trade union councils formed on an administrative and territorial basis -- are developing cooperation with the soviets in elaborating and implementing plans for the economic and social development of enterprises, cities and rayons. It has become a rule of our life to discuss the drafts of state national economic plans and the plans for the labor collectives' social development at plenums and presidiums of the trade union councils and central committees and the AUCCTU and at workers' meetings.

The facts convincingly attest to the specific content and scales of the Soviet trade unions' social activity. During the past 5-year plan the trade unions spent R157 billion from the state social security budget. In the current 5-year plan this expenditure will increase to R217 billion. Over the [past] 5 years over R11 billion was spent on labor protection. Some 142.3 million people relaxed at trade union tourist bases over the 5-year period and tens of millions of people became fitter at trade union sanatoriums, leisure centers and boarding houses.

The trade unions' opportunities in resolving problems affecting working people's vital interests are not restricted to this, of course. At the 26th CPSU Congress L.I. Brezhnev rightly pointed out that the trade unions "are not always persistent on questions of fulfilling collective treaties." The AUCCTU and the other trade union organs are taking steps to ensure that the system of monitoring the strict fulfillment of collective contracts operates effectively from top to bottom -- from minister and enterprise leader to foreman and team leaders -- and that control is exercised extensively by the working people themselves. In the past year alone about 2.5 million proposals on questions like the mechanization of labor-intensive processes, the improvement of leisure conditions and the operation of canteens, plant medical services, children's preschool institutions and so forth were received from working people during the compilation and discussion of these documents.

Thanks to the support of the party organs of Latvia, Belorussia, Lithuania; Chelyabinskaya, Kuybyshevskaya, Zaporozhskaya and Lvovskaya Oblasts; the initiative of the scientific and technical community on the certification of heavy manual labor was disseminated widely throughout the country. This work is producing a marked effect -- tens of thousands of people have been moved from manual labor to mechanized labor and the working conditions of thousands of workers have been made less arduous.

Alongside the saving as a result of the modernization of enterprises a great social result is achieved as a rule. Above all working conditions are improved, the degree of labor mechanization is increased and labor becomes more constructive, attractive and safe. And this helps the creation and consolidation of stable labor collectives.

It is particularly important now to achieve an improvement in matters in loading and unloading operations where the level of mechanization remains just 22 percent. The AUCCTU Presidium has approved the experience of work in reducing manual and heavy physical labor on the basis of the mechanization of loading and unloading work and warehousing work at the enterprises of the USSR State Committee for Material Reserves. The practical implementation of the AUCCTU's recommendations will promote the implementation of a targeted comprehensive program for the mechanization of loading and unloading and transport and warehousing work elaborated by the USSR Gosplan and the State Committee for Science and Technology for the current 5-year plan.

The trade unions are taking an active part in the development of agricultural production and the solution of the countryside's socioeconomic problems. With a view to resolving the tasks connected with the improvement of the agroindustrial complex it has been deemed expedient to form a new trade union -- the Trade Union of Fruit and Vegetable Farming and Procurement Workers. Attention is being stepped up toward enterprises' subsidiary farms. In just 3 years 500,000 hectares of land have been assigned to these farms and about 4,000 greenhouses and hothouse farms and hog fattening centers were reorganized. The enterprises have allocated over R200 million in credit to the development of the subsidiary farms' material and technical base.

The ministries and trade union organs and soviets must resolve this important national economic task even more efficiently. More attention is also demanded by collective horticulture in which several million families of workers and peasants now engage. We must consider the fact that people spend their free time and days off in collective gardens. The garden provides a good bonus to the family budget: In 1980 over 500,000 tons of fruit and berries and 2 million tons of potatoes and vegetables were harvested in collective orchards and vegetable gardens. The gardeners maintained over 270,000 household poultry, about 300,000 rabbits and 51,000 bee colonies. These are all weighty arguments in favor of the serious activation of trade union work in those spheres which are directly or indirectly connected with the implementation of the comprehensive food program.

The Soviet trade unions are heading for their 17th congress closely rallied around their dear Communist Party. A lofty sense of responsibility for the implementation of the CPSU's economic and social strategy, whose supreme aim is the people's welfare, is inherent in them. In developing the working people's initiative and creative activeness, the trade unions see their duty in struggling against shortcomings in production and in people's education and against instances of indiscipline, thriftlessness and abuses. Every trade union organization is called on to assert in the labor collective a climate of tact toward people, of constant attention toward their needs and requirements and to deal an uncompromising rebuff to manifestations of bureaucratism, callousness and conceit.

The USSR trade unions do not conceive their activity without a constant and persistent struggle for peace. The forthcoming 17th congress will undoubtedly emphasize with new strength their determination to strengthen their unity of actions with the trade unions of all countries in the defense of international detente, the averting of the threat of war, and the curbing of the arms race.

Our trade unions link their hopes and aspirations for a peaceful future with the consistent policy line of the Communist Party and Soviet state and with the purposeful and tireless peace mission which is being implemented by the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev -- that outstanding politician and statesman of the present day. On behalf of the Soviet working people they warmly support this policy and are making their own contribution to the struggle for its triumph.

LITHUANIAN CP OFFICIAL ON NONRELIGIOUS RITES

PM131203 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by L. Shepetis, secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, under the rubric "Party Life: The Quality of Ideological Work" and the headline "A Tradition Is Born"]

[Excerpt] The Soviet way of life, which is characterized by socialist social relations, has already created noteworthy festivals, rites and rituals by exalting labor and the working person. Some were born at the same time as the Great October Revolution or at other stages in our motherland's history. Some have creatively adopted folk customs and rites which originated centuries ago, and have enriched them with new content. Distinctive, permeated with wisdom and glowing with spiritual beauty, even today they help to cultivate the best human feelings and thoughts.

Our republic has many ceremonies which have become traditional. How many elevated moments filled with rapt attention and an inner resolve to work and live in a still more meaningful way, how much joy do we feel, for instance, when we honor the heroes of the revolution and the Patriotic War of labor frontrunners, our professional comrades, when we mark Harvest Day, when we congratulate the first grader who has crossed the school threshold for the first time or the young person who has received his identity card...!

The development of Soviet traditions and rites and the improvement of their content and forms is an important sector of ideological work, embracing all aspects of human life. That is why the republic's party organization devotes constant, intense attention to them.

Thus, much work has been in the Marxist assessment of folk customs and the ceremonial heritage and in determining which of them were created by the church and where it has only attached itself to them. After all, many rites and customs particularly those concerned with the family sphere, have also become sectors of atheist work. Difficult sectors: Over the centuries the church has perfected its means of influence. Making use of its colossal wealth, it extensively utilized architecture, representational art, music -- everything that acts on a person's feelings and imagination.

So organizational, educational and agitation measures alone were not enough -- the task was to establish a ceremonial, beautiful setting for Soviet customs and to create the material base for that. In the last 10 years splendid, architecturally interesting wedding palaces have appeared in all the republic's cities, as well as ceremonial halls in rayon centers. We called on the best architects, artists and builders to give their assistance. Some results can already be summed up: Nearly all weddings take place according to the new, Soviet traditions. This festival is given solemnity by the deeply meaningful wedding ceremony and by the relatives, friends and representatives of labor collectives who come bringing flowers and congratulations.

Last year 78 percent of all children born were given their names in a ceremonial atmosphere. There is a special rite, a moving procedure for this. Much thought had to be given to it so as to ensure that its warmth, sincerity and emotional nature appealed to people.

The continuity of traditions and rites is a complex phenomenon. Not all that is old is bad, and not all that is new is interesting and will take root. A dogmatic formalistic solution is fraught with the danger of losing certain accumulated human assets and impoverishing the present day, while an uncritical, nonclass approach is an ideologically harmful deviation. In this event we recall V.I. Lenin's words: "'Scientists' do not preserve the heritage as archivists preserve old papers. Preserving the heritage does not mean remaining within the confines of the heritage."

For instance, we have refused to support the tradition of so-called name days and associated festivals. Why? Because in effect this tradition enshrined only Christian names on the old calendars. Yet now new names, including national names, are in the majority! On the other hand people have begun to relate some form of the name day celebration -- as being purely of the people and beautiful -- to birthday celebrations. There is the oak wreath on the door of the person celebrating the birthday, the little concert at his window or balcony, the words of gratitude for good work and the wishes for success.

We are thinking of introducing certain elements of the ancient festivals -- elements which are really of the people -- into the ceremony for Youth Day, which is marked on the last Sunday in June. For instance, elements of our Lithuanian Yonines Day, the Latvian Ligo and the Slavic Ivan Kupala [festivals of St John the Baptist traditionally held at midsummer].

Alas, not all man's days and hours can be filled with joy and lofty inspiration. Each of us has to undergo the pain of losing a dear one. And that means a profound emotional experience, and at the same time many concerns and material expenses. Here the sensitivity and help of comrades are particularly important. The more so in that the church is unwilling to allow the act of farewell to slip from its sphere of influence.

In every Lithuanian city, in a secluded and beautiful spot, civil funeral houses have grown up, with a range of services attached to them. Of course, the concern is not only, so to speak, on the technical side. The new content of the funeral ceremonial is also making itself felt. Instead of mysticism and fear of God, today it is in quite a different spirit: We talk of a life led for the good of other people, of continuing the deeds of the departed.

People have begun to mark All Souls' Day widely. According to the old folk tradition it is held at the end of October and beginning of November, when field work finishes and all nature is put in order for the winter. Before this day the local press publishes items calling on people to tend graves and honor the memory of their parents and loved ones. Flowers are sold at cemetaries. In the evening short requiem meetings are held. Apart from speeches expressing gratitude to the departed for all they did for society, the city, their native village and their family, there is solemn music and poetry....

Republic and local councils for the development of Soviet traditions have been in operation in the republic for some 20 years now. They base their work on the recommendations of ethnographers, historians and party and Soviet workers and on living practice. The Ministry of Culture generalizes new traditions. A large, richly illustrated book called "Civil Rites" [prazhdanskiye obryady] has been published, and is intended both for offices of births, deaths and marriages and for the general public.

The holding of festivals, the observance of rituals, a careful attitude toward customs and their enrichment with new features is a continuing process. We are trying to resolutely eradicate convention and formalism from all this and to ensure that artistic resources are utilized more widely. That means well-thought-out stage management, lighting effects and music. In creating a new ceremony we sometimes entrust the "premiers" to a well-known artistic collective -- the Letuva folk song and dance ensemble, the Trimitas brass band, male-voice choirs and so forth. Their experience is then used creatively in amateur art activities and by many labor collectives. This is how a tradition is consolidated.

However, the ideological struggle over rituals has not ceased. Clergymen, having lost much of their position, are cunningly trying to operate by new methods. For example, Catholic priests (ksendzy) do not wait for young couples to come to the altar but agitate for them to visit "holy places," incite them to place crosses on sites of ancient burial mounds and so forth.

It must be said that some family traditions still smack very much of bourgeois philistinism. There are quite a few people who are inclined to mark every festival or noteworthy event unfailingly with drink.

Despite our way of life, moral norms and folk traditions, weddings and other family festivals are transformed in some places into shows of bragging and demonstrations of wealth, luxury and connections with the "right" people. In short, party organizations have something to think about and work seriously at here, too.

Clearly I would not be wrong if I said that no single tradition or ritual is neutral in the ideological and moral sense. When a collective does not celebrate an initiation into the workers you will see some people "holding" a commonplace drinking spree. When a kolkhoz does not arrange fitting send off ceremonies for young people going into the army, some people will take it into their head to "settle up" with their comrades and you will see that after their service these fellows do not return home. Where little care is shown for organizing weddings, christenings and funerals clergymen may come along with open arms...

Soviet traditions and rituals must accord fully with our daily life and way of life and with the spiritual content and ideology of Soviet man. And we have all the conditions for achieving this.

GRISHIN AT MEETING OF COLLECTIVE REPRESENTATIVES

LD121842 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Excerpts] A meeting of representatives of collectives of working people of Moscow was held today. The participants adopted socialist pledges for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Grishin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the meeting.

ALIYEV ATTENDS COMMISSIONING OF REFINERY COMPLEX

PM111151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jan 82 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Complex Commissioned"]

[Text] Baku -- Construction of a complex of technological plants for the catalytic reforming of gasoline and the primary refining of petroleum has been completed, and the complex has been successfully started up. Its creation is a great new step on the path of the fundamental modernization and retooling of Azerbaijan's petroleum-refining industry, enabling considerable improvements in production efficiency and output quality.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has cordially congratulated those invovled in constructing and starting up the new petroelum-refining complex on the great labor victory.

A large rally was held at the Baku XXII Syezd KPSS oil refinery 4 January. The assembled greeted Leonid Ilich's greetings message with tumultuous applause. The text of the greetings was read out by G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

The rally participants assured the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev that they will spare no effort for the successful implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

KOSTANDOV PRESENTS AWARD TO MOSCOW INSTITUTE

PM081303 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Dec 81 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Order on Banner"]

[Text] The labor of the workers of the Moscow Scientific Research Institute of Organic Semiproducts and Dyes is invested in the output of many sectors. The production of films and plastics, quantum electronics and light industry, perfumery and machine building -- that is the sphere of application of the developments by the capital's chemical industry workers.

The scientific research institute collective has been awarded the Order of the Labor Red Banner for its successes in scientific and production activity in developing precision organic synthesis. On 24 December a ceremonial meeting devoted to the presentation of the order to the institute was held in Moscow.

L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, congratulated the collective and attached the order to the institute's banner.

ARMY/NAVY POLITICAL CHIEF MEETS ODESSA VOTERS

PM111607 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Dec 81 p 1

[Lt Col V. Gavrilov article: "Warm Meetings"]

[Text] There have been meetings between Army Gen A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and voters of Odesskaya Oblast's Izmailskiy, Tatarbunarskiy and Bolgradskiy Rayons. During the meetings they described to the deputy the successes of labor collectives in fulfilling the tasks of the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, familiarized him with the activity of party organizations and peoples' deputies in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee November (1981) plenum and spoke about their plans for the future.

Army Gen A. Yepishev gave his impressions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) plenum's work and the plans for the country's social and economic development adopted at the USSR Supreme Soviet session.

Army Gen A. Yepishev visited the "N" Guards Unit where he acquainted himself with the personnel's life, everyday activities and combat duty, talked with enlisted men, NCO's, ensigns and officers and attended comprehensive drill. He rated highly servicemen's skill and specialist training, expressed gratitude to them and wished them new successes in combat labor.

Army Gen A. Yepishev met with the district's leading command and political personnel. Addressing those present, he set commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations specific tasks aimed at further raising the quality and efficiency of field and air training and strengthening military discipline, organization and order.

Participating in Army Gen A. Yepishev's meetings with voters as well as with "N" Guards Unit servicemen were: Col Gen I. Voloshin, commander, Red-Banner Odessa Military District; Ye. Borshch, secretary of Odesskiy Obkom; Rear Adm R. Likhvonin, chief, Red-Banner Black Sea Fleet Political Directorate and member, Military Council; and Maj Gen Avn V. Kuznetsov, first deputy chief, Odessa Red-Banner Military District Political Directorate.

LEADERS GREET KARACHAYEVO-CHERKESSKAYA OBLAST

LD112344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers have sent warm greetings to all working people of the Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya Autonomous Oblast on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya Autonomous Oblast. The message of greetings notes that under the leadership of the Communist Party and with the fraternal help of all peoples of the country, the working people of the autonomous oblast have achieved great successes in the economic and cultural construction and in the growth of the people's prosperity during the past 60 years.

The chemical, metal-working, ore-mining, food and other industries are developing at a steady pace.

There have been fundamental changes in agriculture. It became well-equipped with technology and highly developed. The number of qualified workers in the oblast has grown among workers, farmers, the engineering-technical and the creative intelligentisa. Significant successes have been achieved in the development of science, education, culture and health care. The material well-being of working people in towns and villages is growing continuously.

The portentous occasion for the Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya Autonomous Oblast is being marked at a time when our party and the entire Soviet people are working with great patriotic enthusiasm toward the implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th party congress. The congratulatory message expresses firm confidence that communist and all working people from Karachayevo-Cherkesskaya Autonomous Oblast, in following the decisions of the party and government, in guiding themselves by the statements and conclusions contained in the reports and speeches of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, will continue in future to work selflessly for the good of our motherland and will make a worthy contribution to the strengthening of the might of our multinational state and to the great cause of communist construction.

BRIEFS

UZBEK PROCURATORS CONFERENCE -- A practical scientific conference organized by Uzbek procurators was held in Tashkent today. The conferees reviewed measures to promote the work of the republic's procurator organs in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, to strengthen the political law and to safeguard the Uzbek citizen's rights. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 21 Dec 81 GF]

TURKMEN PROPAGANDA SEMINAR -- A seminar organized by the organizations subordinate to the Turkmen CP Central Committee was held in Ashkhabad today. The seminar was addressed by the chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department. Participants in the seminar discussed Soviet domestic and foreign policy and adopted measures to propagate the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Turkmen CP Congress. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 15 Dec 81 GF]

LATE REPORT: HUNGER STRIKER APPEALS TO WEST

NC141750 Paris AFP in English 1720 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan (AFP) -- Hunger-striker Ina Lavrova today appealed to all ambassadors posted to Moscow to intervene on her behalf so she can marry a Frenchman.

In an open letter, copies of which were submitted to Western correspondents, the woman, aged 43, said she is exhausted by her 25-day hunger strike.

For four years, she said, the Soviet authorities have opposed her marriage to engineer Guy Torrent, aged 54.

"This separation," she said, "is unbearable to us. What has to be done for the Soviet authorities to give us the right to be together?"

Ina Lavrova has several times addressed an appeal to President Leonid Brezhnev. Her requests for an exit visa have been turned down 15 times.

GOSPLAN AIDE VIEWS CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION PLANS

LD150957 [Editorial Report] Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 1 Signed to Press 7 January carries on pages 4-5 a 2,000-word interview entitled "A Big Construction Site" with V. Isayev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, conducted by A. Yevseyev and V. Tolpygin. The interviewee discusses the Gosplan's capital construction plans for 1982, outlining specific projects and priorities and placing particular emphasis on the cost-saving role of modernization where feasible and the importance of projects in the energy sector.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET ATOMIC POWER DISCUSSED

LD141406 Moscow TASS in English 1120 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow 14 Jan, TASS -- The rate of development of Soviet atomic power plants is growing and will continue constantly growing in the future, Fyodor Ovchinnikov, the deputy minister of electric power development and electrification of the USSR, said in a TASS interview. In the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) we will build atomic power plants at a faster rate compared with the previous five years. In 1986-1990 a much faster rate has been planned for the placing into service of new capacities at atomic power plants.

27 generating sets at atomic power plants with an aggregate capacity of over 15 million kilowatts now function in the USSR. The five-year plan for 1981-1985 envisages that this figure is to be brought up to 24-25 million kilowatts. 17 atomic power plants are now building. [as received]

You have, of course, noted, the deputy minister said, that the capacity is increasing faster than the number of generating units. The explanation is that we set a course for increasing the capacity of generating sets at atomic power plants. This precisely enables us to reduce specific expenditures and to use nuclear fuel more rationally.

One million kilowatt generating sets are now under construction in various parts of the USSR. Units of 1.5 million kilowatt capacity are also being developed. The first two such units will be placed into service at the Ignalinsk atomic power plant (Soviet Lithuania) in the current five-year plan period. Two more will be added there later.

Atomic power plants with 1.5 million kilowatt generating sets are under construction in Kostroma (central part of the Russian Federation). The first of them will be placed into operation before the end of the 12th Five-Year Plan period.

So far we have dealt with water-graphite type reactors.

But another type is also successfully developing, based on water-water type reactors. A one million kilowatt capacity generating set with such reactors already functions in the USSR and a whole series of such units has been planned and is being developed.

Besides thermal neutron reactors, the deputy minister emphasized, we also develop other types -- reactors on fast neutrons. They facilitate a solution of the problem of more rational use of fuel. Practically all the uranium can be used in such reactors because it is converted into a new fuel -- plutonium. A reactor on fast neutrons is already successfully functioning in Shevchenko, a town on the Caspian, and another at the Beloyarsk atomic power plant (whose capacity is 600,000 kilowatts). Similar reactors are to be developed with capacities of 800,000 and 1,600,000 kilowatts.

Great attention is paid in the Soviet Union to environmental protection and radiation safety, Fyodor Ovchinnikov said. The exploitation of Soviet atomic power plants is evidence of their full safety for environment and servicing personnel. Specialists have estimated that the annual dosage of radiation the population living close to an atomic power plant is exposed to can be compared with the radiation of cosmic rays man is exposed to during a single flight in an up-to-date jet plane.

KAZAKH GEOLOGY MINISTER ON OIL PROSPECTING

LD141333 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Alma-Ata 14 Jan, TASS -- Having replenished the country's fuel-and-raw material base with eight new deposits last year, Soviet Kazakhstan's geologists are broadening the prospecting operations in search of new deposits, a TASS correspondent has been told by the minister of geology of the republic, Saken Chakabayev.

The Kustanai expedition, one of many expeditions, the minister said, reported that drilling rigs sank into a new iron ore deposit. This is already the second such find in the current five-year plan period (1981-1985).

The prospectors for oil, combustible gas and coal have a vast programme. Saken Chakabayev said that it was decided to put into exploitation in the new year the first horizons of gas condensate -- oil deposit Zhanazhol. It was explored till the depth of 4 kilometres, but according to specialists, oil there also lies at deeper horizons. Geologists will continue prospecting for a group of other oil and natural gas deposit which were discovered in western regions of Kazakhstan. This work will make it possible to Kazakhstan to increase by a third oil production and to almost double gas production in 1981-1985.

Twenty odd geological structures, which hold promise for oil and natural gas, are now being delineated. For the purpose, it is planned to sink more than 300,000 metres of drilling wells, each as deep as several kilometres, said the minister. He added that the coal reserves, that were taken stock of in Kazakhstan, will last during two generations of miners. "Nevertheless, we continue, and with success, looking for new reserves of solid fuel," the minister said. He demonstrated a specimen of coal that was found in the bowels of the earth of central Kazakhstan and which was brought recently to Alma-Ata. According to preliminary estimates, the reserves of the seams discovered there run into about 500 million tons. The find will be turned over to the balance of the coal extracting industry this year already.

Saken Chakabayev stressed the significance for the CMEA member-countries of the work in building up fuel reserves explored in Kazakhstan. Oil and natural gas, extracted in Kazakhstan, flow into the single grid of Soviet fuel pipelines which socialist European countries are linked to. These states in the future will also start receiving electricity from superpowerful Ekibastiuz thermal electric power stations, relying on local coal, which are under construction in Kazakh steppes.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH POWER STATIONS -- Preparations have started in the Kazakh SSR for building a Semipalatinsk power station. This powerplant will be the fourth on the Irtysh River. There are currently three powerplants in operation on the Irtysh River. Although experts had planned for the construction of 13 power generating plants on the river, they abandoned the idea for the sake of preserving the land along the banks of the river for agricultural purposes. If the power generating plants had been constructed, the lands along the river would have been flooded. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 15 Dec 81 GF]

MARYYSKIY POWERPLANTS -- The Maryyskiy electric power generation plant, which is the biggest in the Turkmen SSR, has now reached a capacity of 1.26 million kw. The powerplant runs on natural gas. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 21 Dec 81 GF]

YEREVAN ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT -- A second computer was introduced in the Yerevan electricity department to control the energy distribution in the Armenian SSR. The computer saves $200,000 annually. It can solve 85 problems related to electricity distribution and management simultaneously. [Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1830 GMT 14 Dec 81 GF]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 14 JAN

LD150204 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 14 January. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Spring field work has begun in the sub-tropical regions of Azerbaijan. The vegetable growers of Lenkoran have already sown early onion varieties and over 303,000 hectares have been prepared for other early crops. (1200 GMT)

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON FARMERS' CURRENT TASKS

PM140909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Targets for Rural Workers"]

[Excerpt] It is well-known that the first year of the 5-year period did not produce a good harvest. However, this must by no means upset the guidelines for a rapid and steady increase in grain, meat and milk production. It is a question of learning to adapt work to the climatic adversities. And this means ensuring more precise specialization according to regions, adopting progressive agrotechnics and zonal technology, soil-protection systems of arable farming and strains and crops which produce high yields both when moisture is scarce and when it is abundant. Questions of improving crop rotation and field structure, primarily fields devoted to grain and fodder, require constant attention. We must do everything possible to encourage the initiative of labor collectives and create the conditions which might stimulate production growth and improve its intensiveness. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes must have the final say on matters of land use and also as to when any particular work should be started.

Farmers and their partners must pool efforts more soundly in the struggle to achieve high end results. There are still several bottlenecks here. It is no secret that a considerable proportion of the harvest, especially of vegetables and fruits, even last fall did not reach the consumers because of the poor or untimely harvesting, losses en route and spoilage at storehouses and plants. Ministries and departments are called on to increase more rapidly the capacities of reception centers and processing enterprises, locate these evenly and improve transportation work and interrelations with produce suppliers.

Stockraising is the shock front in the countryside. It is the task of workers in this sector to continually improve labor organization and pedigree breeding work and to strengthen the fodder base. This is how the livestock unit workers of Cherkasskaya Oblast, for example, understand their duty. Reliable fodder stocks, a good herd and progressive methods -- this is what helps to increase milk yields and livestock weight gains.

Now is the most crucial period for stockraisers -- the wintering of livestock. Wherever it has been prepared will milk, meat, and eggs are being dispatched to the state strictly on schedule and the proper safekeeping of young animals is ensured. For example, about 400 fodder shops, kitchens and areas are now in operation around Moscow and specialists constantly check on the adherence to the methods for animal nutrition and maintenance. At many livestock units weight gains are routinely high. It is a different picture on a number of farms of Novosibirskaya and Rovenskaya Oblasts. Fodder is given to livestock in unprepared form and rations are meager and monotonous. As a result herd performance is poor. Matters must be rapidly set to right.

Now the foundations are being laid for another harvest. And to greet the spring fully prepared means getting equipment ready, preparing seeds and laying in stocks of fertilizer and fuel in advance. This work is proceeding well among the graingrowers of Stavropolskiy Kray and the Kuban. Snow retention -- an agricultural operation that is so important in the virgin land conditions -- has been performed on millions of hectares by the farmers of Kokchetavskaya and Kustanayskaya Oblasts.

But in Voronezhskaya Oblast the repair of machinery and the staffing of detachments and links is behind schedule here and there. Last fall the farms here obtained low yields. Delay in resolving such important issues may once again turn into a shortage of produce. It is a matter of honor for leaders and the rural engineering service to rectify the situation as rapidly as possible. We must give thought right now about creating a reserve of cadres for operating units on a two-shift basis and about organizing training for machine operators.

Concern about high yields from fields and livestock units and about close cooperation between components of the agroindustrial complex are at the focus of attention for rural party organizations. They are called on to skillfully explain the CPSU's agrarian policy and find ways for its practical implementation under the conditions of any particular kolkhoz, sovkhoz, team, link or livestock unit. The strength and might of socialist competition and also moral and material incentives must be directed toward achieving high end results. Special attention must be paid to improving economic work in the countryside. We must not lose sight of the questions of livestock wintering and of preparation for sowing.

The countryside's tasks in the second year of the 5-year plan are substantial in scale. And there is no duty more honorable for arable farmers, stockraisers and their partners than that of securing the successful fillment of what has been planned and gladdening the motherland with successes on the fields and in the livestock unit.

PROBLEMS IN INTERFARM COOPERATION EXAMINED

LD131119 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Stockraising: Reserves for Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] Interfarm cooperation in agricultural production was developed further in the past 5 year period. It is now simply inconceivable that without it the productive forces of the RSFSR's countryside can increase or that the food program can be implemented. During these years, the number of interparty associations and enterprises, and also of kolkhozes and sovkhozes implementing the association's and enterprises' functions increased 50 percent across our republic and passed the 7,000 mark. The new form of joint economic activity has found the broadest application in stockraising.

Major capital investments are needed here more than in any other sector, especially during its transfer to a modern industrial footing. On the other hand, in this sector it is easier to combine separate farms' interests and to organize, shall we say, the fattening of cattle and hogs or the rearing of pedigree heifer calves with greater benefit for all participants.

In the RSFSR's overall meat balance, 16.4 percent of beef production and 21.9 percent of pork production is now accounted for by interfarm cooperation. This is twice as high as at the beginning of the 5-year plan. The establishment of interfarm enterprises was promoted by the well-known CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the Further Development of the Concentration and Specialization of Agricultural Production on the Basis of Interfarm Cooperation and Agroindustrial Integration" which defined for many years to come a program for transferring the country's agriculture to an industrial footing with the in-depth specialization of sectors.

Life has shown that the course toward a fundamentally new approach in organization of agricultural production was correct. A convincing example of this is provided by the experience accumulated over these years by the farms which chose the path of cooperation and organized the new work skillfully.

Cooperation is developing most vigorously in Altayskiy Kray and Belgorodskaya, Voronezhskaya, Orlovskaya and Chelyabinskaya Oblasts. Up to 30 percent of the meat from cattle and 50-60 percent of pork here are produced on the basis of cooperation. In the Mariyaska ASSR and Novgorodskaya, Vladimirskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Ulyanovykaya and some other oblasts, however, interfarm cooperation in stockraising has still not been developed on a wide scale.

One more important factor must be noted. The appearance in the countryside of large fattening complexes and modern livestock units has made it possible not only to increase the production of produce and cut costs but also to radically change the character and conditions of stockraisers' work and to exert a positive influence on the countryside's social struggle.

But interfarm cooperation, like any form of production organization, requires further improvement. The task is now not so much to establish an ever-increasing number of new enterprises as to fine-tune the organizational mechanism of existing ones and to deepen ties and achieve more precise interaction among all cooperation links. It is a question of using available capacities to greater effect.

This is especially important now that the implementation of the country's food program has begun. Interfarm cooperation is to occupy a considerable place in its implementation. As the CPSU Central Committee November plenum stressed, the task is to make fuller use of the economic potential already created in agricultural production. Tremendous opportunities are opening before interfarm cooperation on this plan.

Of course, the full use of reserves depends primarily on the labor collectives themselves, on how they organize work, how thriftily and rationally fodder is expended, on how the process of fattening and rearing pedigree heifer calves is observed, on the organization of zootechnical and veterinary work, and so forth. All this is so. But it also depends equally on the solution of many organizational questions which, for the present, are retarding or directly preventing the successful working of interfarm enterprises.

Which of these problems requires urgent solution?

Practice has shown that the successful working of major interfarm livestock complexes depends entirely on the fodder base which any particular one possesses. If a firm and, more important, reliable fodder base is set up, the complex works with great efficiency, weight gains are greater and more stable, expenditure of fodder per quintal of wieght gained is lower and fattening proceeds more quickly. All these facts would seem to be well-known truths and it would not be worth mentioning them unless you take into account a very important circumstance. It is one thing when we used to underfeed livestock on a kolkhoz livestock unit with its primitive equipment, rough and ready fattening procedures and on a small scale. It is quite another when because of a fodder shortage a gigantic "meat shop" of a modern interfarm complex, in which millions of roubles have been invested, "stands idle" or works below full capacity.

Meanwhile, in the majority of instances the livestock complexes' fodder provision situation is quite wretched. And the main thing is that a unified, scientifically sound policy has not been formulated in this very important work. Several alternatives exist for supplying complexes with fodder. In one instance, part of the fodder is supplied by farms participating in the cooperative, the remainder being produced by the livestock complex's collective which has land and equipment specially allocated for this. There are complexes which receive fodder entirely from state or interfarm mixed feed plants. For others, special interfarm enterprises have been created for the production of the most varied feeds. It is hard to say which of these alternatives is better, more economical or most expedient -- there have been neither serious scientific study on this theme nor in-depth generalization of practical experience.

There is also a considerable reserve to be tapped by improving the management of interfarm enterprises and by more fully defining their legal and juridicial status and the procedure for contra-accounts among cooperating farms. In principle, the leadership of interfarm enterprises is exercised by councils to which representatives of participating farms belong. But it has already been mentioned that cooperation now embraces practically all sectors of agriculture.

Some kolkhoz chairmen or sovkhoz directors sit on several councils simultaneously. They are quite rightly posing the question that it is time to think about establishing a single council in the rayons and oblasts to exercise leadership of all interfarm enterprises no matter what sector they are operating in.

Or take the practice of the centralized material supply and technical servicing of machinery. These questions are being resolved only poorly. And yet modern complexes are first and foremost highly mechanized enterprises and compliance with the production process and ultimately, labor productivity and expenditure per quintal of produce depend on the uninterrupted working of mechanisms and machinery.

Of course, any new development takes time to get established. Interfarm cooperation is at the development stage. But both the merits of this new form of management and its clear defects are already visible. By making full use of accumulated experience, the task is, on the one hand, to give it a good start in life and, on the other, to remove all obstacles from its path.

KASHKADRINSKIY OBKOM PLENUM CONVENES 13 JAN

GF131519 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] The party organization's tasks in developing livestock in the oblast in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congres and the instructions issued by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were discussed during the Kashkadarinskiy Obkom plenum held today. Comrade Gaipov, Kashkadarinskiy Obkom first secretary, read a report to the plenum.

The plenum adopted a number of measures aimed at developing and strengthening material, technical and fodder bases in the oblast. The plenum was addressed by Comrade Grekov, Uzbek CP Central Committee second secretary.

BRIEFS

BAZARSKIY COTTONGROWERS AWARD -- The Turkmen CP Central Committee, Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers have sent a congratulatory message to (Bazarskiy) Rayon's cottongrowers for overfulfilling the annual cotton production plan. The rayon's cottongrowers have delivered over 46,000 tons of cotton, including 18,000 tons of fine-fiber cotton, to the state this year. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 22 Dec 81 GF]

TURKMEN COTTON VARIETY -- Scientists of the Turkmen Institute for Fine-Fiber Cotton Scientific Research have discovered a new type of fine-fiber cotton that yields more and is harvestable earlier than other known types. The harvesting of this type of cotton requires special machinery. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 23 Dec 81 GF]

MARY COTTON PRODUCTION -- Maryyskaya Oblast cottongrowers have overfulfilled their annual plan for cotton production. They have delivered over 409,000 tons of cotton and over 176,000 tons of fine-fiber cotton to the state this year. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 23 Dec 81 GF]

KARAKALPAK IRRIGATION FACILITIES -- A huge project has been completed on the Amu Darya River in the Karakalpak ASSR, which is affiliated with the Uzbek SSR. The new irrigation facility will supply water to tens of thousands of hectares of land prepared for cultivation of spring rice. The Uzbek plan for social and economic development in 1982 stipulates the irrigation of an additional 300,000 hectares of land. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 7 Jan 82 GF]

LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1332 SATELLITE REPORTED

LD131236 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] The latest artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1332, was launched in the USSR on 12 January. The satellite is carrying scientific apparatus designed to continue space research. A coordinated computer center is processing the information received.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON MICROBIOLOGY INDUSTRY

PM130949 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 3 January carries on page 2 the 2,000-word first part of an M. Vasin article under the rubric "Between the Lines of the 26th CPSU Congress Decisions" and headlined "Bioengineering About To Take Off." Vasin outlines the microbiology industry's achievements and tasks and calls on the USSR Gosplan, Gossnab and appropriate ministries and departments to accelerate the "slow" construction of industrial projects with a view to meeting the growing demand for high protein fodder. He concludes by calling for a "more active" dissemination of the "specialized knowledge" in industry.

PRAVDA on 4 January carries on page 2 the 2,000-word second part of Vasin's article under the same rubric and headline. Vasin stresses the high cost and difficulty of manufacturing new and highly productive strains of microbiological organisms and outlines the problems involved in applying them to industrial production. He calls for new methods of research and manufacture and "active cooperation" between fundamental and applied science in the creation of improved strains.

LATE REPORT: COSMOS-1333 LAUNCH REPORTED

LD141552 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Jan, TASS -- The artificial earth satellite Cosmos-1333 was launched in the Soviet Union today.

The sputnik carries scientific equipment, designed to continue the programme of exploration of outer space.

The sputnik's initial period of revolution is 105 minutes, the maximum distance from the surface of the earth -- 1,029 kilometers, the minimum -- 989 kilometers, the inclination of the orbit -- 82.9 degrees.

The equipment aboard the sputnik is functioning normally.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON INSPIRING PROSPECTS FOR 1982

PM121155 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Inspiring Prospects"]

[Excerpt] For the Communist Party and the Soviet state two aims have been and still are supreme: communist creation and the preservation of peace on earth. The party and government are doing everything necessary to ensure the Soviet people's peaceful life: consistently pursuing a policy of friendship and cooperation among the peoples, dealing a resolute rebuff to the intrigues of reactionary forces and taking vigorous measures aimed at curbing the arms race.

Warmly supporting the wise domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, Soviet people unanimously express their readiness to increase our national wealth and to strengthen the motherland's defense capability. Their patriotism and high political and business activeness find expression in the broad development of the nationwide socialist competition, in counterplans and pledges, in mass initiatives and in other manifestations of creative initiative.

Army and navy servicemen are making their contribution to resolving the tasks of the whole people. The best qualities of the people -- their intellect and talent, patriotism and consciousness, diligence and selflessness -- are embodied in Soviet servicemen. They are infinitely devoted to the cause of communism and always reliably defend their motherland and its freedom and independence. Under the conditions of an international situation exacerbated through the fault of U.S. reactionary circles they see it as their duty to enhance their vigilance and their constant readiness to rebuff any aggressor.

The first month of servicemen's strenuous work to fulfill the plans and programs of the current training year is behind them. It was marked by the increased intensiveness of exercises and the broad scope of the socialist competition. At the same time the first errors in organizing the training process were also revealed. In a number of subunits exercises were disrupted or postponed. Individual combat training tasks were carried out under simplified conditions and to low standards. None of these shortcomings can be tolerated. An exacting attitude toward the results of military labor, implacable toward shortcomings, the commissioning of unutilized reserves -- this is the indispensable condition for further improving personnel's field, air and sea training, strengthening organization and discipline and scoring successes in the socialist competition under the motto "Reliably Defend the Soviet People's Peaceful Labor!"

Full of optimism, creative strength and energy, the country has entered 1982 -- the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. Working people of cities and villages and army and navy servicemen, closely rallied around the Leninist party, are fully resolved to mark the jubilee year by successfully fulfilling their plans and socialist pledges and further enhancing labor efficiency and quality and with a high decree of organization, businesslike efficiency, discipline and new achievements on all fronts of communist creation.

GEN KOZHBAKHTEYEV PRESENTS AWARDS FOR 'ZAPAD 81'

PM131423 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 6 January publishes on page one a Lt Col B. Karpov report from the Belorussian Military District on an undated ceremony at which awards were presented for performance in the "Zapad 81" maneuvers. The report states that "Lt Gen V. Kozhbakhteyev, chief of staff of the district," presented the awards.